Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper ** London, Tuesday, April 9, 1996 No. 35,181

Fiat's Crown Prince Takes Aim at Old Guard

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PONTEDERA, Italy — Distancing himself from his powerful family and his country's business establishment, Giovanni Alberto Agnelli, the designated future chairman of the Fiat group, has called for a shake-up of Italy's clubby corporate business practices.

Mr. Agnelli also warned in a rare two-hour interview here that Italy's economy would suffer unless there was soon a "generational change" among its top managers and "more of a free-market approach" in finance and industry. He said he would like to put some of his ideas into practice at Fiat in the future.

"The establishment should follow the rules of the market more because more competition is good for consumers, industry and investors," said Mr. Agnelli, who turns 32 this month. "That establishment includes, of course, my own family. I cannot exempt Fiat from what I am saying." Mr. Agnelli sits on the Fiat board and is a nephew of the former Fiat chairman, Gianni Agnelli, who has named him as the next family member to preside over the company.

The younger Agnelli also stressed that the West European car market was entirely saturated, with consumers only replacing their vehicles when absolutely necessary.

"I don't see any growth for the forseeable future, he said."

The only way to withstand the onslaught of Japanese and Korean car producers in Europe, he warned, "is to have an absolute cost advantage" even if that were to mean transferring some manufacturing jobs out of Italy.

Although exporting jobs would be painful, "I don't see it as a taboo," Mr. Agnelli said.

Mr. Agnelli's call for a shake-up of business practices is unusual because his family and Fiat are seen in Italy as the Old Guard of the country's close-knit system.

But Mr. Agnelli, who lived in Georgia and Tennessee as a child and who graduated from Brown

See AGNELLI, Page 6

Wall Street Slides On Inflation Jitters

Even as Late Rally Softens Fall, 'Buyers Strike' Seems to Begin

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Rising interest rates sent U.S. stock markets into a sharp dive Monday over fears of overheated growth and inflation, even though both may be far in the future.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped more than 100 points just after the opening bell and hovered for most of the day at losses of between 120 and 135 points. The index gained some of the slide back in a late rally, closing at 5,594.37, down 88.51 points, or about 1.6 percent. The Nasdaq and S&P 500 indexes also declined.

Traders said the losses might have been larger if European markets had not been closed for the Easter holiday. They said they expected sell orders from London, Frankfurt and elsewhere on the Continent when markets reopen Tuesday.

U.S. government reports on wholesale and retail inflation due Thursday and Friday are expected to show temporary upward blips, unsettling stocks this week and perhaps for some time to come.

Monday's selloff was widely expected after bond prices fell and interest rates rose to their highest levels since last summer in response to last Friday's U.S. government report that 140,000 new jobs had been created in March. A month ago, the Dow plunged 171 points on the previous month's report of an incredible 705,000 new jobs, but the market regained all its losses while investors waited for the confirmation of an economic revival that they finally received last Friday.

Rising interest rates hurt U.S. financial stocks. Page 12.

"This is one more nail in the bull market's coffin," said Barton Biggs of the investment house Morgan Stanley. Mr. Biggs said stocks in Japan were headed up while U.S. stocks could drop by as much as 20 percent.

None of this seemed big enough, so far, to touch off an exodus by retail investors from the mutual funds that have underpinned the market. Mr. Biggs said it would probably take a decline of 30 to 40 percent "to break the whole continuity of thought and the confidence of investors, like in the 1970s."

Institutional sellers outnumbered Monday's individual sellers by a ratio of 5 to 1, said Laszlo Birinyi, who tracks trading trends at his own firm. Nevertheless, he found the market had a "downward bias" that gave it a different tone from the 171-point drop in March, when buyers came back in to scoop up bargains. This time, he said, "There is a real buyers strike."

For example, at midmorning, there were orders for only 2,000 shares of IBM stock but offers to sell 30,000 shares — at prices few buyers would accept.

What Wall Street fears most is strong U.S. growth, a synchronized worldwide recovery next year, higher prices for oil and other commodities, higher wage demands, and finally central banks slamming on the brakes with even higher interest rates.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down	Down
88.51	0.82%
5594.37	135.02

The Dollar

New York,	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.481	1.4803
Pound	1.5301	1.5308
Yen	107.715	107.045
FF	5.0495	5.038

Agence France-Presse

HEY JOE! — A Bosnian boy joking Monday with an American soldier sitting in an armored vehicle in Tuzla. Stability moved closer for the region on Monday as the rump Yugoslavia and one of its former republics, Macedonia, agreed to establish diplomatic relations. Page 6.

U.S. and UN Play Down Korea Moves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House said Monday that it was closely watching North Korean incursions into the Demilitarized Zone dividing North and South Korea, but U.S. and UN officials believed it was unlikely there would be renewed fighting.

"We haven't seen anything that indicates an offensive buildup that implies hostilities," said the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry.

The U.S. secretary of defense, William J. Perry, said of the troops: "They're not doing anything once they get there, but it's a violation of the agreement and is a provocative political action."

Their remarks echoed those made Sunday by officials with the United Nations command that monitors the zone.

President Bill Clinton and President Kim Young Sam will discuss the situation next week when Mr. Clinton visits South Korea.

The North's latest incursion came Sunday night, when about 300 troops entered the Demilitarized Zone and aimed mortars and machine guns at the South.

Like Friday and Saturday, Sunday's show of force ended without incident after about two and a half hours.

All of the incursions have taken place at the village of Panmunjom, where an armistice was signed in 1953 after three years of war that devastated the Korean Peninsula.

The armistice ended the fighting, but not, technically, the war. No permanent peace treaty has ever been signed. Pyongyang wants to replace the armistice with a treaty with the United States that would ignore South Korea, an idea Washington rejects.

On Monday, North Korea finally spoke up about the situation, blaming it on Seoul and "bellicose quarters of the United States."

Despite the incursions, the United Nations has not altered its troop deployments. South Korea, however, has put its military on heightened alert and increased surveillance to its highest level in 15 years.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry is seeking international support for its denunciation of North Korea, while warning Pyongyang that "reckless provocations" would not be tolerated.

The ministry said Seoul had asked 30 countries, including the United States, China, Russia and Japan, to press Pyongyang to honor the armistice.

In Tokyo on Monday, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said of the North: "I suppose they're trying to entice the United States" to the bargaining table, "but it is a very dangerous move."

And Moscow coupled a plea to Pyongyang to exercise "restraint" with an offer to organize an international conference to resolve the situation, Itar-Tass reported.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

'Is This Good?' Vietnam Chiefs Ask of Liberalization

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — In Da Nang, the favored paint color seems to be electric blue. Here in the city still popularly known as Saigon, it is mostly white.

On storefronts and billboards all over the country, neat swatches of paint have recently been applied, under government orders, to blot out the brand names of foreign consumer products.

Even as Vietnam hustles desperately for foreign investment, it has launched a campaign to obliterate one of the most visible indicators of its success.

In a two-month-old campaign against what the government calls "social evils," foreign advertising has been demonized along with prostitution, gambling and illicit drugs. The seeming contradiction is the product of a watershed moment for Vietnamese leaders. They are engaged in a far-reaching debate as they pause to assess the effects of an economic and social transformation that they themselves unleashed.

Their experiment in economic liberalization — called *doi moi* — is succeeding in textbook style, but it has brought with it unruly market forces and social changes that threaten the dominance of the Communist Party.

A party congress scheduled for June is expected to take a hard look at the Vietnam that is emerging.

Foreign and Vietnamese analysts say a struggle has already begun over the future direction of the country's policies and over the composition of the leadership itself. "It is a particularly important moment in Vietnamese history," said Bradley O. Babson, the resident representative of the World Bank. "It has taken on a significance beyond the normal five-yearly party congress. They are coming out of a period of very aggressive openings to the outside world, and the consequences are beginning to become real for them."

As the government seeks to define its own version of Communist Party control with an open marketplace, one Western ambassador said, the mostly elderly leadership is surveying the tumult of a modernizing nation and asking itself, "Is this good?"

Since the "big bang" of liberalization in 1989, as some economists call it, Vietnam's ailing economy

See VIETNAM, Page 6

AGENDA

Bomb Suspect's Brother Speaks

A lawyer representing the brother of Theodore J. Kaczynski, the recluse detained last week in rural Montana on suspicion of being the "Unabomber," explained Monday how the brother came to the belief that "Ted and the Unabomber were one and the same." The lawyer, Anthony P. Bisceglie of Washington, is representing David Kaczynski, whose suspicions about his brother's activities led the FBI to Theodore Kaczynski's cabin outside Lincoln, Montana. Theodore Kaczynski, a Harvard graduate and former professor of mathematics at Berkeley, so far has been charged only with possession of bomb-making materials. (Page 3)

PAGE TWO
Growth of AIDS Slows in Uganda

THE AMERICAS Page 3.
Mexico's Seldom Seen Ex-President

ASIA Page 4.
Sri Lanka Declares Emergency

EUROPE Page 5.
Chirac Wants Stronger Arab Ties

INTERNATIONAL Page 7.
Curbs on Press Increase in Africa

BUSINESS/FINANCE Page 11.
A Viacom-Kirch Media Alliance

Quebec's Premier Eases the Tension

Firebrand of Independence Referendum Now Appreciates Diversity

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

QUEBEC — He has stopped his furious assaults on the federal government and hardly mentions Quebec independence. Instead, Premier Lucien Bouchard now speaks of the "shared values" of French- and English-speakers and quotes Joyce Marshall, the Quebec-born English-language writer, who said it was "the rub and bite of difference that keeps us alert and alive."

Last Oct. 30, after the separatists narrowly lost the independence referendum, Mr. Bouchard suggested that another vote could come as early as 1996. Now he says he will call one only when he is sure of winning, and in any case not before the next provincial election, which must come before September 1999.

Premier for the last 10 weeks, Mr. Bouchard, who galvanized the referendum campaign with his stirring vision of Quebec as a proud new country, is now concentrating on trying to rehabilitate a province with Canada's highest unemployment (more than 11 percent) and widest budget deficit (3.9 billion Canadian dollars, or $2.9 billion).

The shift seems to have been welcomed in the province and the rest of the country, giving time to heal fractures from the referendum and perhaps to germinate proposals for keeping Canada together.

Although recent opinion polls indicate that many Quebeckers think separation is inevitable, more than twice as many say they prefer a new arrangement within Canada than say they would like the province to go its own way.

In any event, pollsters say, the last thing Quebeckers now want is a referendum. "We have gone to the ballot box four times in the past four years, and

See CANADA, Page 6

Opinion Pages 8-9. *Crossword* Page 9.
International Classified Page 4.

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	45 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125,00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R10 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. Sh. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$30.00

9 770294 805025 15

Pity the Poor Advertiser: Kids Just Aren't Watching as Much TV

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Through the years in American television land, an advertiser seeking the eyes and ears of children knew pretty much where to find them.

So Bucky Beaver might pitch Ipana toothpaste during "The Mickey Mouse Club," Maypo could promote porridge on "Captain Kangaroo" and Mattel could send Barbie waltzing through the commercial breaks of "Garfield and Friends."

But these days marketers seeking the pre-teenage mass audience have a tougher time of it, because of a trend that has been quietly developing for more than a decade.

Simply put: Children watch less television than they used to.

Weekly viewing hours among children ages 2 to 11 are down 18 percent from a dozen years ago, according to Nielsen Media Research.

Even when a child is perched in front of a television these days, he or she is part of an increasingly fragmented audience. Some are watching free over-the-air programs, while others gravitate toward cable channels.

One activity not captured by these Nielsen numbers is videocassette viewing. While this activity may look a lot like TV watching to many parents, it is considered something completely separate by the advertising industry, because videocassettes contain no conventional advertising.

And now that one-third of households in the United States have personal computers, a growing number of children are forsaking at least part of their television time to gaze into the cool glow of a computer monitor.

No wonder advertisers are looking beyond conventional television in search of the more than $7.3 billion in spending money that American children have jingling in their piggy banks each year.

"To reach kids, you have to be in a lot of different places," said Jack Irving, executive director of the New York office of the advertising agency Saatchi & Saatchi. "New technologies and other activities are beginning to take them away."

Make no mistake: most of the nation's 28.2 million children ages 2 to 11 still spend more time watching television than they devote to almost any other activity — an average of 21 hours 38 minutes a week.

But that is down more than five hours a week from the mid-1980s, according to Nielsen.

The falloff is all the more striking because it has come in an era when television viewing in the United States has held steady over all, with some groups, like adult men, watching even more than they did a dozen years ago.

So where has the young audience wandered? There are few definitive studies.

But a recent New York Times survey found that in households with at least one child in the 2-

See TV, Page 6

Reversal of Trend / **Disease's Spread Among Young Adults Slows**

'Ray of Hope' Lights Uganda's Fight Against AIDS

By James C. McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — For the first time since AIDS began killing Ugandans in the early 1980s, there are strong signs that its spread has slowed markedly among young adults and that a new generation is less likely to become infected with the deadly virus because it has adopted safer sexual practices.

Several recent studies have shown that the rate of infection among teenagers in hard-hit parts of the country has dropped steeply in the last five years. At the same time, the proportion of pregnant women who have tested positive for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, in prenatal clinics also has dropped sharply: from close to 30 percent in some urban areas five years ago to between 15 percent and 20 percent today.

The scale of infection and disease here is still enormous, and skeptics wonder if the apparent drop may reflect the vast number of deaths among the sexually active rather than large-scale changes in behavior. But if the recent downward trend in infections holds, epidemiologists say, the new generation of Ugandans will bear a less overwhelming burden of disease and early death than many experts expected.

The apparent reversal of trends here — the first time such a large decline in infections has been recorded in any of the continent's hardest-hit countries — also suggests that controlling AIDS in Africa may be more possible than many have imagined.

"Many of us think there is a ray of hope," said Dr. Joseph K. Konde-Lule, an epidemiologist at Makerere University in Kampala. "I think the epidemic has peaked, and some people would say that it is on its way down."

Dr. Peter Piot, director of the United Nations Joint Program on HIV-AIDS, called the falling infection rates among teenagers "the first spark of hope for Africa," demonstrating, he believed, that the millions of dollars being spent on prevention programs were beginning to influence people.

"What it tells me is that we can slow down the spread of the virus with the very imperfect tools we have," Dr. Piot said. "And secondly that our investment is starting to pay off. Up to now, frankly, we could not point to a large-scale success."

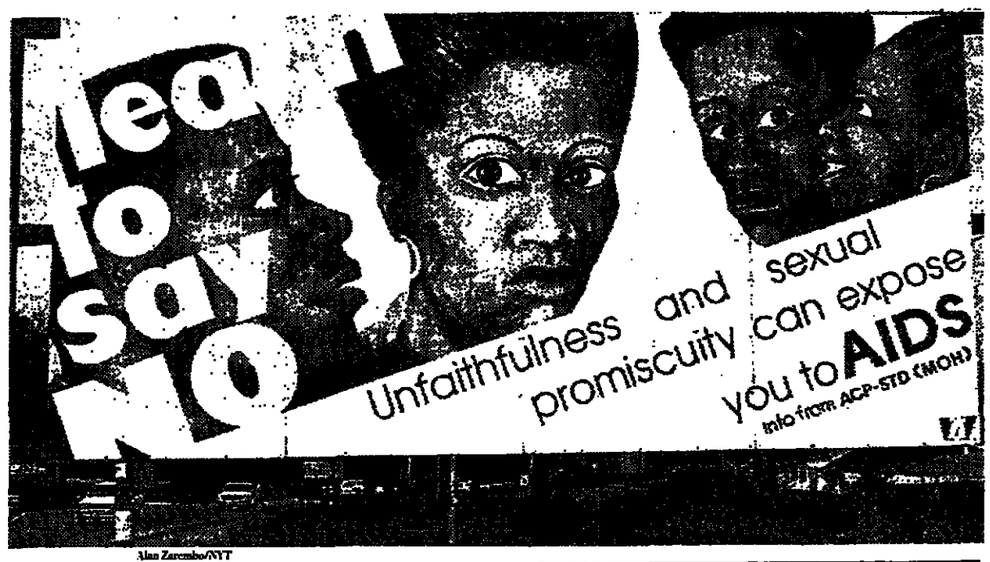
FOR YEARS, as HIV surged in Uganda and many other African countries, health experts despaired of reversing the scourge. Condoms were seen as too expensive or unfamiliar, and dangerous sexual habits were seen as entrenched.

But in more than two dozen interviews in Kampala and Masaka, both epicenters of the disease here, young Ugandans said there has been a sea change in their rituals of love and sex as they and their friends try to avoid the disease.

Echoing words often expressed by gay men in New York or San Francisco who adopted safer sexual habits en masse in the 1980s, many people here say they have been scared into abstinence, monogamy or condom use after seeing so many friends and relatives wither and die.

That fear has been reinforced by one of Africa's more intensive programs of health education.

Several young men said they use condoms conscientiously now. Many young women said they always carry condoms when they go out for a night of socializing and insist on using them, despite a lingering prejudice that only prostitutes carry them.



Alan Zarembo/NYT
A Kampala billboard.

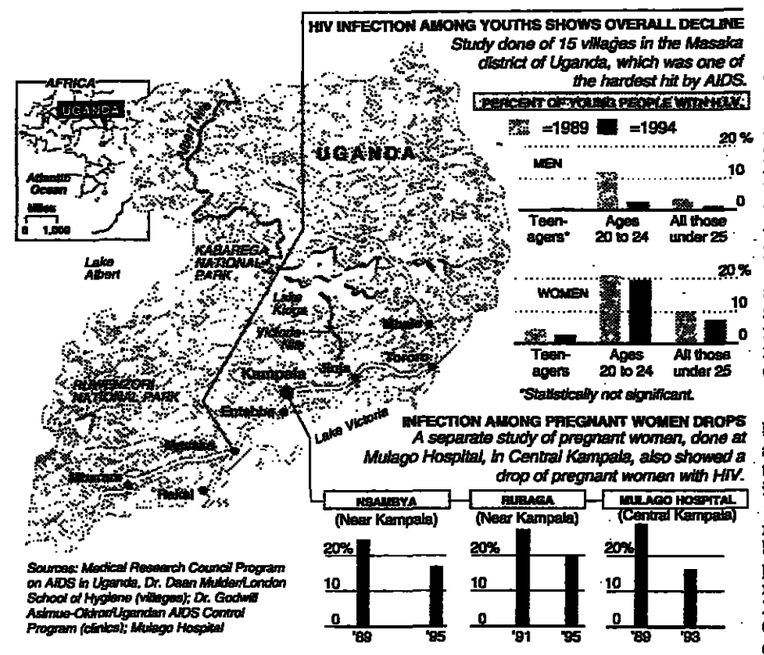
In Uganda, which has been a focus of international assistance to combat AIDS, confidential HIV tests are available. And many people here say it is now common for young couples who are serious about one another to have themselves tested before having sex. Some young men and women are making pacts with each other not to have sex with others.

"I have one girl, who I want to marry, and we went together for an AIDS test," said Joseph Ziwa, a 17-year-old taxi driver in Kampala. "I'm very faithful about her. I have lost so many friends. I'm very, very serious about it."

Uganda was the country where the disease exploded earliest in Africa, appearing in the early 1980s along the southwest edge of the country. Known here as "slim disease," for its wasting effect, the virus later spread along the Trans Africa Highway to the cities of Kampala and Jinja, carried by migrant workers, truck drivers and prostitutes.

From 1986 to 1990, the number of people infected in urban centers skyrocketed. The rate of infection among pregnant mothers in Kampala, a barometer for the rest of the society, shot up from 15 percent to over 30 percent. AIDS is spread here mostly through heterosexual sex, with transmission helped along by a high incidence of other venereal diseases and the culture's relatively liberal attitudes about extramarital sex.

The epidemic burned through entire families, left hundreds of thousands of orphans and forced untold thousands of parents to bury their sons and daughters in the prime of life. In cities, the proportion of adults already infected ranges between 12 percent and 15 percent. All told, between 1.2 million and 1.5 million people in Uganda are infected, depending on the estimate.



Sources: Medical Research Council Program on AIDS in Uganda, Dr. Daan Mulder/London School of Hygiene (villages); Dr. Godwil Asiimwe-Okiror/Ugandan AIDS Control Program (clinics); Mulago Hospital

An estimated total of 150,000 to 200,000 Ugandans die every year of the disease.

"Every person has buried someone; and every day we bury someone else," said Emmanuel Semmango, a 30-year-old plumber from Masaka. "AIDS has become part of life here."

Since the beginning of the epidemic, investigators have wondered where the "saturation point" would come in Uganda, that elusive moment when the infection rate would level off as those engaged in riskier behavior died or sexual mores changed in response to education.

Now there is evidence not only of a leveling, but even a decline in the rate of infections, at least the younger age groups. One study of villages in the Masaka district with a population of about 10,000 showed the percentage of men aged 20 to 24 who were infected had fallen by 80 percent in the last five years.

Specifically, researchers found that while 11.4 percent of men in their early 20s were infected in 1989, only 2.4 percent were in 1994. Among women, the dropoff was just as striking: a 62 percent decline, for example, in the number infected among women aged 13 to 19.

"For the first time, we were able to demonstrate some decline, especially among youths," said Dr. Sam Ikwaras Okware, commissioner of medical services for Uganda. "It means they are being more careful relatively. On the whole, the youth are more scared about this problem and they are taking the message more seriously than the ones that are a little older."

ANOTHER study that was made public at an international AIDS conference here in December showed that fewer women at prenatal clinics in five towns are testing positive for the disease. Results at a sixth site showed a leveling off of infections, but no decline.

At the Nsambya prenatal clinic in the Kampala suburbs, for instance, the percentage of first-time mothers who have the virus fell from 29.9 percent in 1993 to 16.8 percent in 1995.

In another Kampala neighborhood, Rubaga, it dropped from 27.4 percent in 1991 to 20.2 percent in 1995.

The decrease was steeper among teenage mothers, the study showed. At Nsambya, for instance, the number infected among 15-to-19-year-olds fell from 26.2 percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 1995.

Those trends have been backed up by a separate study at the Mulago Hospital in central Kampala. There investigators found that between 1989 and 1993 the infection rate among pregnant women below age 17 fell from 23 percent to 8 percent. For women ages 17 to 19, it fell from 32 percent to 12 percent. Overall, the study showed a drop for pregnant women of all ages, from 29 percent to 16 percent during that period.

Some epidemiologists, like Dr. David Serwadda, a senior lecturer at Makrere University Medical School, argue that while people may be changing their behavior, the biggest reason for the overall decline is that those who were at most risk to get the disease are dying out.

"I think the disease has matured," he said. "More people are dying out than new cases coming in."

But other doctors say the only logical explanation for the decrease in new infections among teenagers is the mass education efforts by both the government and relief groups. The radio, television and billboards are saturated with messages about AIDS aimed at young people.

The first thing a traveler sees on the road from Entebbe to Kampala are several billboards. "Protect yourself," says one billboard. "Condoms. Abstinence. Faithfulness."

COMING UP
In World War II, crack ski troops of the U.S. Army's 10th Mountain Division were known as the invisible men in white. After the war, they were the heart of a business boom in the Rockies and New England.

Yeltsin Seeks Way to Salvage Troubled Plan For Chechnya

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin is due to meet with senior Russian officials on Wednesday to discuss how to put into effect his plan to end the 16-month-old conflict in Chechnya.

Nationalities Minister Vyacheslav Mikhailov said that Mr. Yeltsin would meet members of a newly appointed Chechnya commission and that some changes might be made to the plan, which has not stopped the fighting since it was unveiled on March 31.

The Itar-Tass news agency quoted Kremlin sources as saying that the Security Council, an inner circle of top leaders, would also meet on Wednesday to discuss the rebel region.

Mr. Mikhailov was the first Russian official to say publicly that Russian forces held some responsibility for the fighting, which has included air attacks on Chechen villages.

He declined comment on the air strikes themselves, but proposed the establishment of a joint Russian-rebel observation committee to stop future violations, a proposal that is not in Mr. Yeltsin's initiative.

"To lessen the number of provocations — and I agree that they are on both sides — there must be immediate joint checks," Mr. Mikhailov said.

Referring to the new commission, appointed Saturday under the leadership of Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin to oversee the carrying out of Mr. Yeltsin's plan, he said: "The commission can introduce changes to the plan with the president's agreement."

Mr. Yeltsin said Saturday that he had sent a telegram to the Chechen separatist leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, telling him that military operations had stopped.

But on Monday, a Russian military source told Itar-Tass that such operations were continuing in the rebel strongholds of Dargo and Vedeno in the southeastern mountains.

"Dargo is surrounded by troops on all sides," Itar-Tass quoted the source as saying. "We are on the backs of Dudayev's fighters in Vedeno, too."

Goyskoye, a town south of the regional capital of Grozny, was also reported to be still under siege.

The army characterizes these attacks as the "special operations" allowed for under Mr. Yeltsin's plan, which combined an offer of indirect negotiations with the threat of liquidation of groups who refuse to lay down their arms.

Mr. Yeltsin, 65, hopes to end the bloodshed before a presidential election in June and has acknowledged that the conflict could be an obstacle to his bid for a second term.

At least 30,000 people have died since he sent troops to the region in 1994 to keep it from seceding.

Mr. Dudayev, meanwhile, has repeated his demand for direct talks with the Kremlin, rejecting the offer by Mr. Yeltsin for negotiations via a mediator.

Speaking at his mountain hideaway in southern Chechnya, Mr. Dudayev said he had not seen the text of the proposals made by Mr. Yeltsin during a television address March 31, in which the Russian leader said he was ready for indirect negotiations. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Companies and Pollution: U.S. States Revamp the Rules

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Urged on by a coalition of major industries, one state after another is adopting legislation to protect companies from disclosure or punishment when they discover environmental offenses at their own plants.

The idea, advocates of the legislation say, is to encourage companies to monitor their activities rigorously without fear that what they discover will be used against them. But opponents, including prosecutors, environmentalists, labor unions and lawyers for victims of pollution, say that polluters will exploit the laws to avoid adverse publicity and responsibility for illegal acts.

Alarmed by the trend, the Clinton administration is warning that if states go too far to protect companies, it will withhold the authority that is commonly delegated to states to enforce federal laws like the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. All the major environmental statutes delegate enforcement to the states as long as the states meet federal standards.

Eighteen states have adopted measures to protect companies since 1993, when Oregon began the trend. In some states, the laws permit companies to avoid telling the authorities or the public what they find when they conduct environmental audits, systematic examinations of their pollution-control practices.

Few federal laws require such audits. But many federal laws require that specific information be reported to the government. Some of the new state laws could be interpreted as preventing the government from collecting this information or making it public. In other states, the new laws shield the companies from civil or criminal prosecution if they voluntarily disclose incriminating information. Some states offer both kinds of protection.

"This is a disaster for environmental enforcement," said David Ronald, chief of the environmental crimes unit in the Arizona state attorney general's office. "It has been creeping through the states without anybody paying much attention."

The effects of the new legislation in the 18 states is beginning to be seen. In Colorado, for example, there have been several instances in which companies have been allowed to withhold information about air pollution.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency issued in December its own policy on environmental audits, offering reduced penalties to companies that promptly volunteer information about problems they discover and take steps to correct them. If a company comes forward with a problem and tries to correct it, and if the problem did not create a major health hazard, the agency will not seek punitive penalties.

Last week, Arizona came close to becoming the 19th state to adopt a law protecting companies on pollution. In a preliminary vote on Tuesday, the state House approved the bill without a roll-call vote, but it is not yet clear whether advocates have the votes to win final passage. The state Senate has already approved it, and Governor Fife Symington supports it.

The regional administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Felicia Marcus, said the Arizona bill "creates one of the broadest secrecy laws in the nation, preventing the public from knowing what has actually happened at a facility." She added: "It also immunizes certain disclosed activity from enforcement by the state in all but extreme cases."

The push for these laws has come from several lobbying coalitions representing big paper, chemical, energy, and waste-disposal companies. James T. Banks, a Washington lawyer who has represented industry clients on this issue, said that if companies feared that all their audits could be used against them, it would only hurt the environment.

"The more you have that kind of pressure, the less you are going to get out of the audits," he said. "You can't be frank, you can't speculate, you can't disseminate audits widely to other facilities so they can learn from your lessons, all because of the fear of exposure."

But even some big companies have opposed the proposals in favor of working with the Environmental Protection Agency to create other pollution-control strategies, rather than becoming adversarial. In Arizona, for instance, Intel Corp. came out against the proposed bill, saying it preferred the agency's approach.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Issues New Warning in Bahrain

MANAMA, Bahrain (AFP) — The U.S. Embassy in Bahrain issued a new warning to Americans after explosives in booby-trapped cigarette packs went off at four stores in main shopping areas of Manama, the capital.

Three stores in the Sheraton Hotel mall and a store in a downtown shopping area were either damaged or destroyed in predawn explosions on Sunday, although no one was reported hurt.

In a recorded message updated Sunday, the citizens "hot line" advised Americans to avoid travel to all villages where there have been disturbances and to "dress conservatively."

El Al Airlines said Monday that flight reservations for April and May had dropped by 7 to 8 percent, apparently because of the suicide bomb attacks in Israel. *(Reuters)*

The Zimbabwean government banned all recreational activities at Lake Chivero, Harare's main water source, where pollution has killed thousands of fish. *(AFP)*

The Manila airport is resorting to high-tech scarecrows in its latest effort to keep birds out of the path of commercial aircraft, Philippine aviation officials said Monday. *(AFP)*

To call, just dial the access number for the country you're visiting. In no time at all, you'll be connected to an English-speaking Sprint Operator or an automated voice prompt. It's that simple.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	633-1000	Denmark +	800-1-0877	Korea (KT) ◆◆	009-16	San Marino +	172-1877
Antigua Ω (dedicated phones)	"01"+0	Dominican Republic A	1-800-751-7877	Korea ‡	550-FONE	Saudi Arabia	1800-15
Antigua Ω★(pay phones)	1-800-366-4663	Ecuador	999-171	Liechtenstein +	155-9777	Singapore +	8000-177-177
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Egypt (Cairo) +	356-4777	Lithuania	8◆197	Slovak Republic +	0042-087-187
Armenia	8-10-185	El Salvador	800-1776	Luxembourg	0800-0115	South Africa +	0-800-99-0001
Aruba Ω	800-8870	Fiji Islands	004-890-100-3	Macao	0800-121	Spain	900-99-0013
Australia (Optus) +	1-800-5311-10	Finland +	9800-1-0284	Malaysia +	800-0016	Sweden +	020-799-011
Australia (Telstra) +	1-800-881-877	France +	19◆0087	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Switzerland +	155-9777
Austria +	022-903-014	Germany +	0130-0013	Monaco +	19◆0087	Syrian Arab Republic ◆★	0888
Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ★		Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Bahrain	800-777	Guam	950-1366	(Curacao & Bonaire) +	001-800-745-1111	Thailand	001-999-13-877
Barbados ★	1-800-534-0042	Guatemala +	195	Netherlands +	06-022-9119	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
Belgium +	0800-10014	Honduras A	121	New Zealand	000-999	Ukraine	8-100-15
Belize (hotels)	556	Hong Kong	800-1877	Nicaragua (Managua)	171	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Belize (all other) ☾	812	Hungary +	00◆800-01-877	Norway +	800-19877	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Bermuda ★	1-800-623-0877	Iceland ◆★	800-0003	Panama	115	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Bolivia	0800-3333	India +	000-137	Peru	176	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Brazil	000-8016	Indonesia (Indosat)	001-801-15	Philippines (ETPI stations only) ◇	105-01	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia (Satelindo)	008-801-15	Philippines (PhilCom) ▲	102-611	Uruguay	000417
Bulgaria ▲	00-800-1010	Ireland +	1-800022-55-2001	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	Vatican City +	172-1877
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Israel +	177-102-2727	Poland +	00-800-111-3115	Venezuela	800-1111-0
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Italy +	172-1877	Portugal +	05017-1-877	Vietnam (calling centers)	1201-1111
Chile	00◆0317	Jamaica (hotels)	875	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000		
China +	108-13	Jamaica (airports/docks)	5	Romania +	01-800-0877		
Colombia	980-130-010	Japan (IDC) +	0066-55-877	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6133		
Costa Rica +	0800-0013-0123	Japan (KDD) +	0039-131	Russia (all other) +	8095-155-6133		
Croatia +	99-385-0113	Jordan	18-800-777	St. Lucia ★	1-800-277-7468		
Cyprus ★	080-900-01	Kenya +	0800-12	Saipan (Tinian and Rota) +	1-235-0333		
Czech Republic +	0042-087-187	Korea (Dacom) +	0039-13	Saipan (all other)	235-0333		

Sprint.

Certain restrictions apply where country-to-country calling is available. Listing subject to change. For Customer Service call the Sprint Access Number of the country you're in or 1-800-877-4646 while in the U.S. Non-bolded countries allow calls to the U.S., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam only. Bold denotes country-to-country calling availability. Calls to Singapore and Thailand not allowed. ◆ Wait for second tone. + Public phones may require coin or card. ▲ Not available from pay phones. ◆◆ From pay phones, push red button, wait for tone, then dial "02◆". ◇ Available only from specially-marked phones. ‡ Available at military phones only. Ω Available from airports/seaports only. ★ Also allows calls to Canada. © 1996 Sprint

Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

THE AMERICAS

'A Nagging Feeling' by Family Member Pointed to 'Unabomber' Suspect

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A lawyer representing the brother of Theodore J. Kaczynski said Monday that evidence in family letters and other documents transformed "a nagging feeling" into a belief that "Ted and the 'Unabomber' were one and the same."

The lawyer, Anthony P. Bisceglie of Washington, is representing David Kaczynski, whose suspicions about his brother's activities last week led the FBI to Theodore Kaczynski's cabin outside Lincoln, Montana.

Theodore Kaczynski was charged Thursday with possession of bomb-making materials. He has yet to be charged in connection with the series of bombings attributed to the Unabomber that left three persons dead and 23 injured over a 17-year period.

Investigators are tryng to piece together evidence, including bomb-making materials found in the Montana shack, that would tie the one-time University of California at Berkeley mathematics professor to the bombings.

In a news conference, Mr. Bisceglie explained how he became involved in the case, how he gradually became convinced that Theodore Kaczynski was probably the Unabomber, and how the Kaczynski family, despite feelings of "tremendous dismay," had concluded that the FBI should be alerted.

There have been no indications to date that any family members knew of possible illegal activities by Theodore Kaczynski, nor have there been any reports that authorities were considering charges against them.

Mr. Bisceglie said that late last summer, when David Kaczynski and his wife saw media reports about locations linked to Unabomber attacks, "There was a nagging feeling that their brother, Ted, had some connection to those locations."

When David Kaczynski later read the Unabomber's 35,000-word manifesto, which was published by The New York Times and The Washington Post in The Post, he "was left with considerable unease."

The Kaczynskis asked an acquaintance who was a private investigator, Susan Swanson of Chicago, to study the matter, Mr. Bisceglie said. She in turn passed on five pages of Theodore Kaczynski's writings to a security consultant, a former FBI analyst named Clint Van Zandt.

Mr. Van Zandt concluded that there was "a significant probability" that the manifesto and the writing samples — retyped to avoid affecting the analysts' judgment — came from the same individual, Mr. Bisceglie said.

Miss Swanson then contacted Mr. Bisceglie, a law school classmate, who began his own extensive research.

"In reading various letters," he said, "and I've read many, there are similarities in ideology; there are similarities in phraseology; and there are similarities in the spelling of certain words."

Only after he felt he had confirmed Miss Swanson's and Mr. Van Zandt's findings did he ask to be told the suspect's name. One reason for that, he said, was a fear of possible retaliation if the suspect turned out to be the Unabomber.

He then met in the first week in January with David Kaczynski. Together, they compared postmarks on letters from Theodore with locations associated with the Unabomber.

"We could not find a postmark that would rule out his being the Unabomber," Mr. Bisceglie said.

A week later, Mr. Bisceglie contacted an FBI agent, and he met with FBI officials late the same month.

Mr. Bisceglie confirmed a report in The New York Times that Mr. Kaczynski's mother was not told of the investigation until two weeks ago.

"Her reaction," the attorney said, "was amazingly strong. She expressed her sincere belief that Ted could not be the Unabomber, but she also stated that if he were, then he had to be stopped."

The Kaczynski brothers had written to each other, Mr. Bisceglie said, but had not seen each other in six years.

But the family knew that Theodore Kaczynski was "a loner" who "lived the lifestyle of wild nature that is described as the optimum condition of living in the manifesto," he said.

They also knew, Mr. Bisceglie said, that Theodore Kaczynski built rockets as a hobby when he was young.

He added, "It was our feeling that if one had knowledge to fashion metal tube rockets, one had the ability to fashion a bomb."

One Bomb Victim: The Wrong Man in the Wrong Place

By Neil MacFarquhar
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Their lives could hardly have been more distant or more different. One lived in a sprawling confection of a mansion perched on its own little hillock in a New Jersey cul-de-sac. He had just been promoted to general manager of one of the country's biggest advertising and public relations firms. The other inhabited a shack in the wilds of Montana and had no visible means of support.

The first man, Thomas J. Mosser, died in his kitchen when an innocuous-looking parcel mailed from San Francisco turned out to contain a meticulously hand-crafted bomb.

The second man, Theodore J. Kaczynski, is now in jail, suspected of being the "Unabomber," who assembled a chain of lethal packages, killing three people and wounding 23 since 1978.

How did the bomber single out Mr. Mosser? How did he select any of his victims? It is a mystery that confounds the targets of the bombings or their survivors, and has long stumped federal agents. Establishing any link between the victims and the heaps of material that the FBI took from Mr. Kaczynski's cabin last week is what law-enforcement officials are now trying to do.

They have been scouring his cabin in Lincoln, Montana, especially the 10 notebooks filled with writings and sketches. The officials said they hoped to come across some notation or diagram that could be tied to a specific bombing.

In the next few days they expect to compare materials from the cabin with bomb fragments and other pieces of evidence recovered from the explosions.

Finding evidence that either of the two latest bombs — the one in December 1994 that killed Mr. Mosser and the one in April 1995 that killed Gilbert P. Murray, president of a California lobbying association for the timber industry — was built by Mr. Kaczynski would allow federal prosecutors to pursue the death penalty.

Of all the bomber's victims, Mr. Mosser was the only target he chose to explain publicly. But even the few lines he included in a letter last year to The New York Times did not say precisely how he came up with the name and address of the suburban resident of New Jersey.

In the bomber's letter last April to The Times, he said he had blown up Mr. Mosser because he was an executive for a giant public relations firm, Burson-Marsteller. He mistakenly said Burson-Marsteller had been hired by Exxon to repair its image after the disastrous 1989 Valdez oil spill.

He also wrote that the company specialized in "manipulating people's attitudes." Federal agents believe that two manual typewriters found in Mr. Kaczynski's cabin can be tied to the Unabomber's manifesto and correspondence.

It is plausible that he drew the idea from what he was reading.

"Anyone who will read the anarchist and radical environmentalist journals will see that opposition to the industrial-technological system is widespread and growing," he said in his letter.

The myriad publications and conferences of the environmental world made something of a bogeyman out of Burson-Marsteller, especially in the year leading to Mr. Mosser's death. While exactly what the bomber read has not been pinned down, his writing seems to parallel environmentalist periodicals like The Earth First Journal.

Earth First is a loosely knit group of environmentalists who engaged in some of the most confrontational tactics against lumber and other development companies. The Feb. 2, 1994, issue of the Earth First Journal carried an attack on Burson-Marsteller for promoting industrial clients.

The article stated that Exxon hired Burson-Marsteller to counter the negative publicity from the Valdez oil spill. (Although Exxon was a client, Burson-Marsteller has said it did no work for the firm on the Valdez spill.)

"It is obvious if you read the Unabomber's manifesto that there is a heavy emphasis against technology and a lot of the other things that Earth First Journal focuses on in terms of the radical end of environmental politics," said Jake Kreilik, the campaign coordinator for the office in Missoula, Montana, of an environmental group called the Native Forest Network.

A month before the bomb killed Mr. Mosser, 500 environmentalists from all over the world gathered in Missoula to coordinate opposition to multinational timber firms. The town is 60 miles (100 kilometers) west of Lincoln and a frequent transit point for Mr. Kaczynski. Conference organizers do not remember anyone fitting his description, nor were his last targets the subject of specific seminars. But Burson-Marsteller would probably have been mentioned frequently.

"People were probably mentioning it because it is the tendency among a lot of activists to know which corporations are the buzzwords of the moment," said Tom Fullum, who helped organize the gathering.

No matter how the bomber ultimately narrowed his target down to one person, he was evidently using dated reference material to do it. Mr. Mosser, for example, had been promoted out of Burson-Marsteller to its parent firm of Young & Rubicam in March 1994, nine months before he was killed.

Claudia Daut/Reuters

5 MISSING IN ECUADOR — Rescue workers searching for survivors of an avalanche that killed 9 people.

POLITICAL NOTES

Key Republican Test

AUSTIN, Texas — From former President George Bush on down, the Republican establishment is working desperately to protect one of its prized converts, Representative Greg Laughlin, from defeat Tuesday in his first try for a nomination in his new party.

Mr. Bush's nod crowned a Republican campaign of endorsements, campaign cash and rough election tactics.

Mr. Laughlin is a prime example of one of the Republican Party's favorite statistics — the 201 lawmakers who have left the Democrats for them since President Bill Clinton was elected.

When the conservative Democrat switched last summer, he was rewarded in Washington with a seat on the Ways and Means Committee, vital to this state's oil industry, and the capital's best collection point for political action committee money.

But at home, unlike the other four representatives and two senators who switched, he encountered a battle. Jim Deats, an ostrich farmer who lost to him two years ago, sought the Republican nomination again. So did Ron Paul, a former Republican congressman and the 1988 Libertarian Party presidential candidate.

Mr. Paul raised and spent more than the others. In the March 12 primary, Mr. Laughlin got 43 percent of the vote, but Mr. Paul got 32 percent, forcing Tuesday's runoff. Mr. Deats was third with 24 percent. *(NYT)*

Quick-Footed Counsel

WASHINGTON — For a glimpse of the breakneck pace that the independent counsel in the Whitewater case maintains in his private law practice, consider his workload in a recent six-day stretch.

The last Wednesday in March found Kenneth W. Starr addressing Supreme Court justices in a major labor case.

Two days later he got bad news on a school-voucher case in Wisconsin.

By Tuesday, he was in New Orleans, arguing a federal appeals case on behalf of a tobacco company.

While Mr. Starr's outside work is legal, it is drawing more fire today than at any point in his 20-month tenure.

Critics complain — as supporters wince in private — that Mr. Starr is spending too much time on high-profile cases around the country, doing potentially long-term harm to the Whitewater investigation and, more broadly, to public perceptions of the independence of special lawyers chosen to investigate government officials.

While heading an investigation of President Bill Clinton during an election year, Mr. Starr, a prominent Republican, has taken on clients with staunchly conservative leanings, and cases with implications in national debates on tobacco, school choice and other issues.

Meanwhile, the Whitewater investigation proceeds at a cost of about $1 million a month, the General Accounting Office recently reported. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Tony Bisceglie, a lawyer for the family of Theodore J. Kaczynski, the "Unabomber" suspect, on why Mr. Kaczynski had withdrawn from society: "I don't know. They don't know. And we may never know." *(AP)*

Mexico's Elusive Ex-President: Out of Sight, but Not Out of Mind

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

SOROA, Cuba — His bald head and big ears once gave him one of the most recognizable profiles in the world. But since Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the former president of Mexico, dropped out of public view more than a year ago, even those few people who claim to have seen him cannot seem to remember exactly what he looked like.

"I think he had a beard the last time," said Miguel Hernández Erastriz, a table captain at the Castle of the Clouds resort in the hills about 40 miles outside Havana, where Mr. Salinas has reportedly rented a house. "Or maybe it was just that he was wearing a cap."

The young waiter said Mr. Salinas came by often either to eat with his family or to show visiting friends the view from the upstairs observation platform at the secluded hilltop restaurant. He understood that the 48-year-old former president had taken out a long-term lease on one of five isolated luxury houses at the resort and that he traveled with light security.

Two red Lada cars — old Soviet boxes hated by everyone except the police — were parked recently in the driveway of the house that Mr. Hernández identified as Mr. Salinas's. But the man in a green T-shirt who answered the door, and the five members of his family who were lounging on the sofa and listening to salsa, did not seem to be part of the Salinas retinue.

"Carlos Salinas de Gortari? Here? Never," said the clerk at the front desk of the resort.

"Nope," said the maintenance man who takes care of the rental housing.

In the year that has passed since Mr. Salinas was last seen publicly, he has become the Elvis of former presidents. He has been sighted, or reported to have been sighted, in Cuba, Canada, the Bahamas, Costa Rica and New York.

"I didn't see him myself, but people around here said he had been in the area," said the front clerk at La Moka Hotel, another Salinas sighting place near Havana.

The former president fell out of sight at the same time he fell into public disgrace. The Mexican people, who still supported him strongly when his term ended on Nov. 30, 1994, turned against him abruptly after the peso collapsed a few weeks later. With much gusto, they made Mr. Salinas the man they love to hate.

The public holds him personally responsible for everything from the economic crisis to the wave of political assassinations that struck the country in 1994.

The famous Salinas profile has been turned into a profitable rubber mask hawked on the streets of Mexico City. More enterprising Mexicans have manufactured dolls putting the notable Salinas head on the body of a black rat.

The last time he was seen publicly in Mexico was in March 1995, when he went on a brief but bizarre hunger strike in Monterrey to protest the arrest of his older brother Raúl on charges of masterminding the assassination of an important ruling party politician, who happened to be the former president's former brother-in-law.

The last time Mr. Salinas was photographed was in New York, a few days after he left Mexico in disgrace on March 10, 1995. He called editors of The New York Times, offering an interview to explain that the stories of his exile were false and that he could return to Mexico anytime he wanted.

That was when the real manhunt began. Mexican reporters staked out meetings of the board of Dow Jones & Co., where Mr. Salinas is a member, but caught just a brief glimpse of him on the 43d floor of the World Trade Center. Stories started to filter down from Montreal, where he was supposedly glimpsed at a shopping mall.

Around the end of 1995, the first Cuba stories appeared. He was supposedly sighted aboard a Mexican businessman's yacht at the Hemingway marina in Havana. Then somebody claimed to have seen him at the Cayo Coco resort in Camaguey Province.

So many rumors came in to the Havana office of Notimex, the Mexican news agency, that Gerardo Arreola, the bureau chief, found himself spending weekends poking around resort hotels or keeping watch at the marina.

"One time, I had to leave dinner and run down to the houses of the Cuban officials I know, knocking on their doors and asking them if Salinas really was here," he said. "They came out in their shorts and said, 'What?' "

President Fidel Castro has told visiting Mexican politicians that Mr. Salinas has indeed been in Cuba, but that like any other Mexican he has the right to come and go as he pleases. Officials at the Cuban Foreign Ministry confirm that Mr. Salinas has visited, but deny that he was building a secret Xanadu in the Havana hills, as reported in Mexican newspapers.

Since his interview in New York, Mr. Salinas has been silent — well, almost. He has faxed three letters defending his name, but no one is quite sure where they originated.

"It's been a very long time since I've gone to the office," said Miriam Taio, his personal secretary. She said she did not know where he is. "They say he's in many places."

The search goes on.

In February a Mexican reporter, Manu Dornbierer, published a detailed account of an impromptu encounter with Mr. Salinas and his retinue as they were laughing it up at the Columbus Tavern on Paradise Island in the Bahamas. Ms. Dornbierer, who admits she was never one of Mr. Salinas's favorite reporters, said she approached the table and ask the famed one for an interview.

"We'll talk right after dinner," he reportedly said. They didn't.

Away From Politics

• **Cardinal John O'Connor condemned a** federal court ruling allowing doctor-assisted suicide in some circumstances as "unspeakable." The cardinal accused the court of taking "divine law into its own hands." Cardinal O'Connor said he could envision the elderly and disabled being pushed to take their own lives if they were considered useless. *(AP)*

• **A bundle of uranium fuel rods stuck** in a reactor at the largest U.S. nuclear power plant has been freed without releasing any radiation. The 1,500-pound (680-kilogram) fuel assembly was hoisted from the bottom of the reactor core at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station near Phoenix, Arizona. The reactor has been down since March 16 for a routine refueling process that led to the discovery of the stuck rods a week later. *(AP)*

• **More than 11 years after a confrontation** between black youths and a white engineer in a New York City subway triggered a nationwide debate about urban crime, race, vigilantism and fear, a $50 million lawsuit goes to trial this week. The lawsuit against the subway gunman, Bernhard Goetz, was filed by Darrell Cabey, one of four teenagers shot by Mr. Goetz on Dec. 22, 1984. Mr. Cabey, now 30, suffered brain damage and was paralyzed from the shooting. *(AP)*

• **The standoff between the FBI and the anti-government Freemen** entered its third week, with a negotiator saying he believes the militants want the end the siege without violence but may not do so anytime soon. "Right now, I can't be optimistic. It's so deep and complicated, it's hard to get a handle," said Joe Quilici, a Montana state representative and one of four legislators who has met with the group. FBI agents have encircled the Freemen's compound in Jordan, Montana. *(AP)*

• **The condition of Tom Bradley, the former mayor** of Los Angeles, has improved, but he remains unable to speak and is partly immobilized from the stroke he suffered last week, officials said. Mr. Bradley, 78, underwent triple bypass surgery at Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Medical Center last week and suffered a stroke the next day. *(AP)*

Rebellion Comes to End At Prison in Argentina

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Inmates have freed 17 hostages and ended an eight-day uprising that provoked copycat rebellions at prisons across the country.

The hostages, including a Criminal Court judge, María Malere, and at least 12 guards, were seized March 30 when more than 1,000 inmates at the Sierra Chica prison rebelled after guards foiled an escape attempt.

The end came Sunday after officials agreed to let ringleaders be transferred to other prisons and promised they would not take action against them, negotiators said.

The authorities did not immediately say what agreement, if any, had been struck over the inmates' demands for better conditions in Argentina's overcrowded prisons.

Another of the prisoners' key demands was for swifter prosecution.

A Roman Catholic bishop, Justo Laguna, called the country's prisons "a veritable hell on Earth," adding that about 70 percent of the inmates in them have not been sentenced.

From Sierra Chica, the revolt spread to 15 other prisons. At least three prisoners were killed, two of them at Sierra Chica.

At least 10 hostages at other prisons, chiefly guards, were released over the weekend. *(AP, AFP)*

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

- Monday — *International Recruitment*
- Tuesday — *Education Directory*
- Wednesday — *Business Message Center*
- Thursday — *International Conferences and Seminars*
- Friday — *Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel*
- Saturday — *Arts and Antiques*

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information contact Fred Ronan in Paris: Tel: (33-1) 41 43 93 91 - Fax: (33-1) 41 43 93 70.

Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

NPR® and PRI: You can hear them every day, 24 hours a day.

Want a fresh perspective? Stay informed with America's quality, independent radio. Hear 24 hours of National Public Radio® and Public Radio International® every day on the America One channel, Astra 1B Satellite, Channel 22, 11.538 GHz (VH-1), V-Pol., Audio Subcarrier 7.74 MHz.

America One weekday schedule *(all times CET)*

0500 All Things Considered®
0830 Dialogue *(Mon)* Marketplace *(Tue-Sat)*
0900 National Press Club *(Mon)* PRI's The World™ *(Tue-Sat)*
1000 Bridges *(Mon)* Fresh Air® *(Tue-Sat)*
1100 Monitor Early Edition®
1200 Morning Edition®
1500 Monitor Radio®
1600 The Diane Rehm Show
1700 Le Show® *(Mon)* To the Best of Our Knowledge® *(Tue-Thu)* City Arts of San Francisco *(Fri)*
1800 Fresh Air
1900 Monitor Radio
2000 Talk of the Nation®
2100 PRI's The World
2200 All Things Considered
0000 Talk of the Nation
0100 Marketplace
0130 Fresh Air
0230 Monitor Radio
0330 Marketplace
0400 Talk of the Nation

AMERICA ONE™

Now, finally, you can listen too.

For stations and cable companies interested in carrying America One® Call Larry Sherman at +49 89 480 5353 E-mail us at americaone@pmarg America One is supported in part by Wellington Management Company.

ASIA/PACIFIC

Chinese Internet Whiz Keeps One Eye on Business, One on the Censor

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — One couple wants tips on how to make a baby. Another wants advice on getting a divorce. And two people fell in love and plan to tie the knot.

It's all part of the ongoing conversation on CompuNet, China's small, but increasingly popular, new answer to American network services like CompuServe and America Online. And if the graphics and icons look similar, that's because they are: The CompuNet mastermind, Zhang Shuxin, says she got the idea for the local on-line service while traveling around the United States.

"You've got CompuServe and America On-line — this is China on-line," said Mrs. Zhang.

Mrs. Zhang, at 33, might be considered something of a modern-day Chinese revolutionary. As head of the new company, called 1+Net, and CompuNet, its dial-up service, she and her engineer husband are storming the ramparts of the Chinese Communist Party's once impenetrable official control of information. They are plugging in a whole new generation of computer-literate Chinese eager to take advantage of the new technology.

There are a few other providers, including the government-run ChinaNet, that offer full access to the global Internet. But the Beijing-based CompuNet — like CompuServe and AOL — offers users much more, and with Chinese-language software.

The Chinese government has shown ambivalence about the growth of the Internet and the mountain of global information available. It is alternately seen as an important new technology to be embraced for the country's economic development and as a potentially dangerous technology that further weakens the regime's already tenuous control over information flow.

The government fears that Chinese will have access to politically sensitive material posted on the Internet by Chinese dissidents well beyond the country's borders.

Regulations announced in February ban the transmission of state secrets and pornography over international computer links, and Internet users were ordered to register with the police. An earlier set of regulations ordered foreign vendors of economic information — such as the Reuters and Bloomberg news services — to submit to regulation by the Xinhua news agency, the government's official mouthpiece.

Such moves have prompted some computer service companies, like CompuServe, to delay plans for expanding in China. That has left the market open for CompuNet.

CompuNet services include updated stock market reports from Shanghai and Shenzhen, discussion groups for parents, a job database, a dating service for young people who meet and chat on-line, an electronic magazine with sports news and a site where art students can advertise their works for sale. A book section allows on-line users to browse a bookshop and make purchases, and an on-line entertainment center is being developed to let music lovers check listings of concerts and purchase tickets via computer.

Mrs. Zhang said that about 2,000 people regularly use CompuNet, and she expects the number to continue growing. Although the number of personal computers in private homes is very limited, a lot of people have access to computers at work and at universities. Mrs. Zhang says she knows of one couple who met through the network. They plan to get married and asked her to attend the wedding.

Another of Mrs. Zhang's ideas is Beijing's first known cybercafé, which opened in January on the mezzanine floor of the city's concert hall. After shows, young people gather over cups of coffee to log on, send e-mail and surf the various CompuNet sites.

The cybercafé comes equipped with four IBM-compatible desktop personal computers, and Mrs. Zhang lets anyone sign on for free as a way of generating interest in the service.

Other free computers are available at her company's showroom on the western edge of the city. There, people drop in to log on, and for those without home or office computers, there is a reception desk for dropping off handwritten e-mail messages for posting.

Mrs. Zhang knows that to avoid running afoul of the government, it is best to keep the news component light and the discussion groups apolitical. CompuNet stresses culture and chitchat. Anyone is free to post anything in the discussion groups, Mrs. Zhang said, but if the topics turn too political, "I cut them off."

Users have additional reason for exercising self-restraint; everything posted can be traced back to the author, who must sign on with an account number and name.

At the western gate of the People's Stadium, a huge advertising poster for 1+Net seems to sum up Mrs. Zhang's philosophy. It asks, "How far are the Chinese people from the Information Superhighway?" The answer is less than a mile — the distance to Mrs. Zhang's showroom.

South Korean Parties Bid for Undecided Vote

Threat by North Overshadows Election

Reuters

SEOUL — In the final countdown to South Korea's parliamentary elections, candidates tried to appeal to undecided voters on Monday in an election overshadowed by menacing behavior by North Korean troops.

The governing New Korea Party of President Kim Young Sam said its latest polls showed 20 to 25 percent of voters were still undecided before the voting for the National Assembly on Thursday.

Political commentators say they believe the figures reflect a lackluster campaign short on issues and dominated by a handful of veteran politicians who many voters believe have had their day.

But Pyongyang threw an unexpected factor into the campaign over the weekend with three illegal armed forays into the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Korea. Past security threats in South Korea have helped the ruling camp.

"Getting undecided voters to come to vote is our main concern," said a spokesman for the main opposition National Congress for New Politics, which puts the undecided vote at 35 to 40 percent.

"We will actively campaign to get as many of the undecided voters to vote as possible," ruling party said.

The voting on Thursday is for 253 seats in the 299-member Parliament. The other seats are allocated on a proportional basis. Many analysts say they believe the ruling camp will lose its majority, dropping from around 150 seats to between 120 and 130, with the National Congress almost doubling its share, to around 100.

Pyongyang's incursions into the buffer zone are designed to emphasize its rejection of the armistice agreement that ended the 1950-53 Korean War, and its desire to sign a peace pact with Washington.

"In the past, South Korean governments have used the security threat as a political tool and they may being doing that again ahead of elections," a Western diplomat said.

Political parties are concerned that many voters in their 20s and 30s will stay away from polling booths.

But a survey published on Monday in the a campus daily showed most college students were likely to vote.

The survey of 584 students in 24 universities showed 43 percent would definitely vote and 32.2 percent would vote if possible.

The National Congress leader, Kim Dae Jung, urged voters on Monday to give his party votes to act as a check on President Kim.

Paul Barker/Reuters

A South Korean man representing the opposition National Congress for New Politics making a colorful pitch for votes in Thursday's election.

Nationwide Emergency Is Declared in Sri Lanka

Opposition Sees Bid to Defer June Elections

The Associated Press

COLOMBO — A nationwide state of emergency has been proclaimed in Sri Lanka as the government continues the war against Tamil separatists.

Kiri Banda Ratnayake, speaker of Parliament, said the presidential order went into effect Thursday but was only announced Monday. It gives the military wide powers to arrest and jail suspects, and gives President Chandrika Kumaratunga the right to enact laws without Parliament's approval.

A state of emergency has been in force almost continuously since 1983 in the Tamil stronghold in the north and east, as well as in the capital, Colombo. Mrs. Kumaratunga had lifted the emergency from the rest of the country after she came to power in 1994.

The opposition criticized the latest move as an attempt to curb political activity, and a political analyst predicted that Mrs. Kumaratunga would use the powers to postpone June municipal and regional elections.

The elections would likely be seen as a referendum on her policy to crush the Tamil uprising. A defeat for her People's Alliance would increase pressure to call early general elections.

"With the civil war taking up much of her time and effort, she has not paid attention to the elections, and she may be afraid her party will lose," an analyst, Jehan Perera, said in an interview.

The opposition agreed.

"I don't see the need for extending or declaring emergency, unless they feel they cannot win an election without the use of thuggery," said Ranil Wickramasinghe, head of the main opposition United National Party.

Fighting has flared in recent months. In a major offensive, the government troops smashed the rebel headquarters in Jaffna in December and sent guerrillas fleeing into the jungles in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

After about a month's lull, the guerrillas appeared to have regrouped in the east and have resumed attacks on military targets in the north and east.

The rebels are fighting for an independent homeland in the north and east for the minority Tamils. They claim widespread discrimination by the majority Sinhalese, who control the government and the military.

More than 41,000 people have been killed in the fighting.

The nationwide elections, held every four years, were scheduled for June 1995, but the government postponed them for a year without giving any reason. The constitution says the elections can be postponed a second time only if emergency is declared nationwide.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

TODAY'S
EDUCATION DIRECTORY
Appears on Page 15

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors from the U.S. !

If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home ? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884
(in New York call 212 752 3890)

Herald Tribune

Our Next Special Headings
SUMMER IN FRANCE
(Rentals, Hotels, Festivals, etc)
FRIDAY April 12)

REAL ESTATE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, THE FRENCH RIVIERA AND MONACO
(Sales & Rentals)
FRIDAY, APRIL 19

For information, please contact:
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
PARIS TEL: (1) 41 43 93 85
or FAX: (1) 41 43 93 70

ALDEN. The finest American shoes. Available at WEINBERG, the leading men's store in ZURICH, Bahnhofstr 13. Phone 01-211 29 50.

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English, 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel- Paris (1) 47 23 80 80.

MOVING
AGS INT'L MOVING
A.G.S. PARIS (33-1) 40 80 20 20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE BANKS
INSURANCE COMPANIES
COMPANIES & TRUSTS
ASSET PROTECTION
IMMIGRATION/ PASSPORTS
TRADE - FINANCE

ASTON CORPORATE TRUSTEES LTD
19 Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel: 01624 624891
Fax: 01624 625126
London Tel: (171) 222 8866
Fax: (171) 233 1519.
E Mail No. aston@enterprise.net

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
* 750 READY MADE COMPANIES
* BANK INTRODUCTIONS
* ACCOUNTING, LEGAL & ADMIN
* LC's AND TRADE DOCUMENTATION
* TELEPHONE & MAIL FORWARDING
Telephone or fax for immediate service and 100 page colour brochure
OCRA ASIA LIMITED
24-02 Bank of America Tower
Harcourt Road, Hong Kong
Tel: +852 29220172
Fax: +852 29211190

OFFSHORE COMPANIES. For free brochure or advice Tel: London 44 181 741 1224 Fax: 44 181 748 6558 (computer fax) or 44 181 748 6338.

OFFSHORE COMPANIES Contact Ira Kurman for free information pack at tel: (372) 631-86-57, fax. (372) 631-86-07.

BUSINESS SERVICES

Save on International Phone Calls
Save 50% and more compared to local phone companies. Call from home, office, car- even hotels (and avoid surcharges). Check our rates for any country and see how you can start saving today.
Call us now and we'll call you right back!
Tel 1-206-284-8600
Fax 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents inquiries welcome!
kallback
417 Second Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119 USA

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON
Bond Street - Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex
Tel. 44 171 499 9192 Fax 171 499 7517

CAPITAL AVAILABLE
COMMERCIAL/ BUSINESS FINANCE available for any viable projects worldwide. Fax brief synopsis in English to Corporate Advances. 44-1273-621300. Quote Ref. TI

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED
DE CIRCOURT ASSOCIATES
- Homes for Executives -
Ideal accommodation: studio - 5 bedroom
Quality and service assured
READY TO MOVE IN
Tel: 1-47 53 80 13 Fax: 45 51 75 77

AT HOME IN PARIS
PARIS PROMO
apartments to rent furnished or not
Sales & Property Management Services
25 Av Hoche 75008 Paris. Fax 1-45611020
Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Specialists:
Furnished apartments, 3 months & more or unfurnished, residential areas.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25
Fax (1) 45 63 37 09

ILE ST. LOUIS, MAGIC PIED-A-TERRE. 2nd floor, overlooking river, 130 sq.m. sunny, beams, fireplace, large double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. F17,000 + charges. Tel: 1-4723 0484.

15th, CONVENTION, lovely, top floor, modern building, 80 sq.m., living, dining, bedroom & 70 sq.m. sunny terrace, parking. F7,500. Tel: 1-47 23 04 84.

MARAIS, TOWNHOUSE, luxurious, character, 4 rooms, Lisbon reaches, parking. F17,000. Tel: 1-53 70 80 85.

5th, LATIN QUARTER, 2-room apartment in townhouse, all comforts, kitchen, bath. Tel: 1-43 54 65 69.

EMPLOYMENT

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
EXPERIENCED ESL TEACHERS wanted for full or part-time positions in training center in Paris. Tel- (1) 45.75.19.62.

AUTO RENTALS
RENT AUTO FROM DEBGI FRANCE
24 HOURS: FF 185 - 7 DAYS: FF 1500.
Tel: PARIS: (33) 1-45 87 27 04.

AUTOS TAX FREE
Chrysler, Ford, General Motors all models. Immediate delivery. European factory delivery available - BMW, Mercedes, Saab, Volvo, Porsche. Dealers Leasing Group Inc. Tel: USA 201-726-9323 FAX: 201-726-0021 USA

LEGAL SERVICES
DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No travel. Write: Box 377, Sudbury, MA 01776 USA. Tel: 508/443-8397, Fax: 508/443-0183.

Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?
Place your Ad quickly and easily, contact your nearest IHT office or representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once payment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. All major Credit Cards Accepted.

EUROPE
FRANCE (HQ): Paris, Tel.: (1) 41 43 93 85, Fax: (1) 41 43 93 70.
GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE: Frankfurt, Tel.: (069) 72 67 55, Fax: (069) 72 73 10.
BELGIUM & LUXEMBOURG: Brussels. Tel.: 343.18.99, 344.00.84, Fax: 346.03.53.
GREECE & CYPRUS: Athens, Tel.: 301/68 51 525, Fax: 301/68 53 357.
DENMARK: Copenhagen, Tel.: 31 42 93 25.
FINLAND: Helsinki, Tel.: 646 500 Fax: 646 508
ITALY: Milano, Tel.: 3831 3738, Fax: 583 20938.
NETHERLANDS: Amsterdam, Tel.: 31 20.6841080, Fax: 31.20 6881374.
NORWAY & SWEDEN: Bergen Norway, Tel.: (47) 55 913070, Fax: (47) 55 913072.
PORTUGAL: Lisbon, Tel.: 351-1-457-7293, Fax: 351-1-457-7352.
SPAIN: Madrid, Tel.: 4572898, Fax: 4586074.
SWITZERLAND: Rolle, Tel.: (021) 728 30 21, Fax: (021) 728 30 91.
UNITED KINGDOM: London, Tel.: (0171) 836 4802, Fax: (0171) 240 2254, Tlx: 262009.

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK: Tel.: (212) 752-3890, Fax: (212) 755-8785, Toll free: (800) 572-7212
FLORIDA: Carol Gobbs Tel.: (305) 662-5611, Fax: (305) 662-7103.

CANADA
TORONTO: Tel.: (905) 833-6200, Fax: (905) 833-2116.

LATIN AMERICA
BRAZIL: Sao Paulo, Tel.: 853 4133, Fax: 852 8485.
CHILE: Santiago de Chile, Phone: (56 2) 632 01 26, Fax: (56 2) 632 79 37.
URUGUAY: Montevideo, Tel.: (598 2) 71 30 42 / 71 50 44/ 71 50 45, Fax: (598 2) 71 17 67

MIDDLE EAST
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Sharjah, Tel.: (06) 351 133, Fax: (06) 3748888, Tlx: 68484 TRNGF.

ASIA/PACIFIC
HONG KONG: Tel.: (852) 2922-1188, Tlx.: 61170 IHHK, Fax: (852) 2922-1190
SINGAPORE: Tel.: 223 6478, Fax: 224 1566, Tlx: 28749 INTSIN.
JAPAN: Tokyo, Tel.: 32 01 02 10, Tlx: 333673, Fax: 32 01 02 09
THAILAND, BURMA: Bangkok, Tel.: 267-9164, 267-9165, Fax: 267-9166.

AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE: Tel.: (61-3) 96 50 11 00, Fax.: (61-3) 96 50 66 11.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Stalemate on Bhutan Refugees

KATMANDU, Nepal — Talks between Nepal and Bhutan ended Monday with no progress over the status of tens of thousands of people who have fled Bhutan since 1990, officials said.

The countries said in a joint statement that they would resume their discussions later in Thimbu, Bhutan.

Bhutan has refused to take back the refugees, saying they had forfeited citizenship because they had voluntarily left. Nepal wants Bhutan to take back refugees who have documents to prove citizenship or ownership of land.

About 100,000 Bhutanese of ethnic Nepali origin have fled Bhutan in the last six years, citing a lack of democracy and ethnic equality. About 90,000 of them live in camps in eastern Nepal supervised by the United Nations. *(Reuters)*

Hanoi Chief to Visit Cambodia

PHNOM PENH — Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet of Vietnam will fly to Cambodia on Wednesday for a day of talks that will include the issue of the poorly defined border between the two countries.

Wrangling over the border has slowed a thaw in relations. Officials said Monday that Mr. Kiet, the most senior Hanoi official to visit Phnom Penh since President Le Duc Anh last August, would meet with the two Cambodian prime ministers, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, and have lunch with King Norodom Sihanouk.

Prince Ranariddh's cabinet chief, Ly Thuch, said the Vietnamese prime minister would discuss the border problem during the visit.

Mr. Kiet will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and officials from the ministries of interior, commerce, agriculture, transportation and a border commission. *(Reuters)*

Election Aide Named in Dhaka

DHAKA, Bangladesh — President Abdur Rahman Biswas appointed a former ambassador, Abu Hena, as the country's chief election commissioner on Monday, state television reported. It said that Mr. Hena, who served as ambassador to Japan and the Philippines, had replaced Justice A. K. M. Sadeque, who resigned on Saturday.

Opposition parties had accused Justice Sadeque, who supervised Feb. 15 elections that were boycotted by the opposition, of favoring the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, headed by former Prime Minister Begum Khalid Zia. *(Reuters)*

Britons Flocking to Hong Kong

HONG KONG — The number of foreigners living in Hong Kong continues to rise despite the British colony's impending return to Chinese rule, according to Immigration Department figures published here Monday.

British nationals are the fastest-growing expatriate group in the territory, increasing 39 percent to 34,500 in the eight months to February.

A downturn in the British economy was cited as the reason for the inflow. But Christopher Hammerbeck, executive director of the British Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, said it resulted from an increase in the number of British companies establishing themselves in the territory to concentrate on the Chinese market. The British contingent is third-largest in the foreign community, behind the Philippines and the United States. The total foreign population at the end of February was 446,506. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Zhou Wei, spokeswoman for the Chinese Association on Smoking and Health, on the uphill battle against smoking in the world's largest tobacco-producing and consuming country: "Our burden is heavy and the road is long. There are just too many smokers." *(Reuters)*

Than Shwe, a general who is head of Burma's military government and armed forces: "The military should not hold on to state power forever. However, it has to assume duties for a reasonable period of time to be able to lay down good foundations needed for the emergence of a peaceful, modern nation." *(AFP)*

ESCORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
LONDON PARIS CANNES GENEVA
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
Int'l Travel Service Tel. London
0171 589 5237

L'ABENTURE
WORLD CLASS GUIDE SERVICE
* LONDON *
0171 221 5418

SABLE INTERNATIONAL
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
0171 938 4445
MONTE CARLO CANNES ANTIBES
LONDON PARIS VIENNA MUNICH
CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
Service - Worldwide
Tel: 212-765-7396 New York, USA
Major Credit Cards Accepted

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

* * ZURICH EMMANUELLA * *
Escort Service
Credit cards accepted
Tel. 01 361 53 36

ARISTOCATS Escort Service
3 Shouldham St. London W1
0171 258 0090

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 0171-584 6513

MILAN BELLISSIMA TOP ESCORT
Service Rome Geneva Paris London
39-2 58105188 Mob.0330 609670

VIENNA * PARIS * COTE D'AZUR
ZURICH * GENF * HIGH SOCIETY
International Escort & Travel Service
Vienna + + 43-1-535 41 04 all cards

* GENEVA PRETTY WOMAN
BASEL, LAUSANNE, MONTREUX
Call 022/346 00 89 Escort Agency
* ZURICH LUZERN 01/462 0304

ZURICH*LUGANO*MILAN*
ROME*FLORENCE*PARIS*BOLOGNA
COTE D'AZUR* Escort Service
Tel: 39/(0)348-220 1862 Credit Cards

NEW FACES DUBLIN IRELAND
ESCORT SERVICE 00 353 87 417 902

*VIENNA*PARIS*RIVIERA*MILAN*
GENEVA*ZURICH*BERLIN*ROME
EUROCONTACT Int'l Escort & Travel Service. Call Vienna +43-1-212 04 31

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE
Escort Service & Dinner Dates.
Tel. 631 63 36 or 631 06 43.

* PARIS & LONDON * Cote d'Azur
EXCLUSIVE, ELEGANT & EDUCATED
Escort Service London (171) 394 5145

GENEVA ***NATACHA
Escort Service
Tel. 022 / 920.14.50

MORRISON CLUB - VIENNA ESCORT
Service, 5, Rechte Wienzeile 2a.
0222/586 86 84.

PRAHA**VIENNA**ALL AUSTRIA
Vienna's Best Escort Service, all cards.
Kennedy's team (+ + 43 1) 533 50 44.

AMSTERDAM*DREAMS*ESCORTS
dinner date service for Men and Her.
+ 31 (0)20-64 02 111 / 64 02 666

BLACK BEAUTY ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON HEATHROW GATWICK
TEL: UK 0181-906-8082 CREDIT CARDS

*** DOMINO ESCORT SERVICE ***
FRENCH/ENGLISH SPEAKING
LONDON TEL: 0171 262 2886

* * * * * MADRID * * * * *
TAD ESCORT SERVICE
BEFORE MIDNIGHT. Tel: 346 10 92

* * EXECUTIVE CLUB * *
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 0171 722 5008 Credit Cards

TOKYO ROSE
European, Canadian, Japanese
Escort Service. Tel: 03 3796 8502

* * * * FIVE STARS
ESCORT & GUIDE SERVICE
FRANKFURT 069 / 552 221

NEW! FRANKFURT/MAIN
EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE
069-6031008 + 0172-9101805

FRANKFURT-WIESBADEN-MAINZ
Gabi's Escort Service
069-252520 & 0171-5311805

To our readers in Belgium
It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just call toll free at 0 800 1 7538.

EUROPE

Strong Ties to Arab Nations Are Key to French Foreign Policy, Chirac Says

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

President Jacques Chirac of France called Monday for a closer partnership between Europe and the countries of the Middle East, including European co-sponsorship of regional peace efforts — a concept once rejected by Israel.

Speaking at Cairo University at the end of his five-day visit to Lebanon and Egypt, Mr. Chirac stressed that a good relationship with Arab countries would be one of the linchpins of French foreign policy under his presidency. "I wish to give it a new vitality," he said.

Mr. Chirac's speech was seen as an attempt to insert Europe, and France in particular, more effectively into a region where the United States is the single international force behind peace moves.

The government press in Egypt hailed Mr. Chirac's speech as a counterweight to what the newspaper Al Akhbar said was America's "gunship diplomacy" in favor of Israel.

Some analysts said Mr. Chirac's rhetoric appealed to Arab leaders who privately bemoan the influence of the United States and its perceived bias toward Israel. But it would do little to change the political reality in which Washington is seen as the only effective interlocutor with the Israeli government.

The European Union has contributed heavily to the reconstruction of Lebanon, and has donated half of the international assistance going to Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Chirac said it was time for Europe to back up that financial help with political muscle at a critical moment in the peace process, and contribute to a "settlement which it should also co-sponsor."

During the Madrid conference on the Middle East in 1991, Israel rejected Arab demands for Europe to become a co-sponsor of the peace process with the United States and the Soviet Union.

The president reiterated his appeal at last month's "summit of the peacemakers" that terrorism must not be allowed to derail the peace process.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, who faces a general election May 29, stopped progress on Palestinian self-rule and cut off talks with Syria after suicide bombers killed 58 people in Israel in February and March.

Mr. Chirac said the Palestinians must first affirm their identity before terrorism can be eradicated.

Rejecting "extremism, fanaticism and hatred," Mr. Chirac paid homage to two men he said had paid with their lives for their devotion to peace: President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin.

The president urged Israel and Syria to return to the negotiating table, saying that "the peace process cannot stop halfway" and that "1996 must be the decisive year" for a settlement.

He said that the two countries must conclude a peace on the basis of a total Israeli "retreat" from the Golan Heights, which Israel seized from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war. And concerning the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, he said, "Commitments must be respected, and the agreed timetable adhered to."

Mr. Chirac also said that it was time for Iraq to resume its place in the international community, but that Baghdad must obey UN resolutions, including an extensive disarmament program, before economic sanctions can be lifted. The United States and others argue that Iraq has not fulfilled the UN conditions.

The president also proposed the establishment of an international body to resolve disputes about the distribution of scarce water resources in the Middle East. In addition, he urged closer cooperation among Arab and Israeli universities, including a project for professors from countries that have long been enemies to jointly write history textbooks.

French officials described the speech as a wide-ranging review of French Middle Eastern policy, rather than an attempt to break new ground.

It did not substantially depart either from the French government's traditional Arab-centered polices, or from attempts by the European Union to create a broader Mediterranean community — as expressed at the Barcelona conference in November. Mr. Chirac reiterated the call he made at that time for a Mediterranean summit meeting of chiefs of state and government.

Even though France is anxious to curb illegal immigration from North Africa, Mr. Chirac said that having torn down a wall to the East, Europe should now build a bridge to the south across the Mediterranean.

Q & A / **Wim Kok**

The Dutch View on Drugs

The drug policy of the Netherlands has elicited strong criticism from the UN Narcotics Control Board as well as from neighboring countries, notably France. President Jacques Chirac of France has reinstated controls at the Belgian border to curb the flow of drug addicts to Rotterdam, where hashish and synthetic drugs are cheap. In The Hague, Prime Minister Wim Kok talked about the controversy with Robert Kroon of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. The United Nations report singles out the Netherlands as one of Europe's prime producers and exporters of Ecstasy and Nederwiet, a homegrown strain of marijuana. It even calls into question your government's "fidelity" to its international treaty commitments on drug control. Do you feel this criticism is justified?

A. Charges of Dutch violation of international drug conventions are totally baseless. But I agree that in comparison with the rest of Europe our drug policy has different accents. Narcotics abuse is a universal problem that defies quick-fix solutions.

Our policy draws a distinct line between hard and soft drugs. We tolerate limited sale of soft drugs for personal consumption, in order to get a better grip on trafficking and consumption. We keep soft drug use under medical control and our public health record shows that it works. On average, the number of drug abuse victims in Holland is lower than in other European countries and that also goes for drug-related AIDS incidence.

Q. The sale of hash seems to be the main business of hundreds of so-called coffee shops in big cities. If soft drugs are not seen as a public health threat, wouldn't it make sense to decriminalize them altogether?

A. On the contrary. First of all, that would put us in violation of our international treaty obligations. The Parliament has just approved new government proposals to curb the number of coffee shops and limit the sale of cannabis for personal use from 30 to 5 grams per customer. This shows we are not indifferent to international opinion. But the main reasons are domestic. There are legitimate complaints from the Dutch community about neighborhood problems. Most Dutchmen feel those coffee shops stink, and I think they are right. The number of these outlets must be reduced, but banning them would drive the problem underground.

Q. What about Holland's reputation as Europe's main exporter of pep pills and potent Nederwiet?

A. We are not blind to reality and we want to cooperate with our European partners. Drug policies in some of the German Länder are similar to ours, for that matter, and Belgium is not complaining, although its laws are stricter than ours. We have stepped up controls on illicit Ecstasy labs and weed farms. But I agree that more can and must be done to curb the trade.

Q. You say that the government draws a distinct line between soft and hard drugs. But a recent parliamentary inquiry concluded that experiments with police supervised imports of hard drugs to track down traffickers had been a dismal failure. Now the minister of justice, Winnie Sorgdrager, wants to reinstate that policy, albeit under more stringent controls. Aren't your cures worse than the ailment?

A. On hard drugs our policy is unequivocally repressive. We view traffickers as criminals and hard-drug users as patients. True, the parliamentary inquiry revealed that police methods were sometimes flawed and that doesn't make me feel proud. But at least, we exposed everything in a due-diligence process of parliamentary democracy, and that's more than can be said about some other countries.

As for reinstating the police supervised import of hard drugs, we will weigh the pros and cons in each specific case. From now on, that procedure must be personally authorized by the minister of justice and will be used only in exceptional cases. It's like using a small fish to catch a shark.

Q. In the French Parliament the Netherlands has been denounced as a "narco state," and President Chirac feels a common European anti-drug policy won't work as long as Holland remains the weakest link in the chain. How does that strike you?

A. In matters of drug control, French theory and practice do not always go hand in hand. Rigid policies can drive the problem underground and illegality can be more destructive. Anyhow, I won't accept getting raked over the coals by France, just because our laws are different.

But I am not looking for a confrontation with President Chirac and this drug tourism from northern France to Rotterdam is a big headache. Northern France is a problem area, with 30 percent unemployment and a large number of North African migrants. Rotterdam is the biggest port in the world, and unfortunately drugs do get through to the rest of Europe — as in Marseille and Hamburg, for that matter.

BRIEFLY — EUROPE

Turkey Reports Killing 90 Kurdish Separatists

ANKARA — A total of 117 people — 90 separatists and 27 government soldiers — have been killed in fighting between security forces and the outlawed Kurdish Workers' Party since Friday, officials said Monday.

"At least 64 terrorists were killed" in an operation in the Lice area in southeastern Turkey, a deputy prime minister, Nahit Mentese, said. The area around Lice township lies between the regional center of Diyarbakir and the province of Bingol.

In four other clashes in Siirt and Mardin provinces over the weekend, 12 Kurdish rebels were killed, the governor of 10 southeastern provinces said earlier. *(AFP)*

2 Injured in Belfast

BELFAST — Two people were hurt in scuffles on Monday when Protestants supporting British rule in Northern Ireland confronted the police after the militants were kept from parading past a Roman Catholic area of Belfast.

In a tense start to Northern Ireland's annual "marching season," the police, backed by armored vehicles, sealed off Ormean Bridge, where disturbances erupted last year during similar demonstrations.

After a stand-off lasting a few hours, witnesses said several Protestants tried to break through the police line, and bottles were thrown. A Protestant leader was hit on the head, and a police officer was also slightly hurt. *(Reuters)*

Juan Carlos's Meetings

MADRID — Officials of Catalan and Basque parties will meet King Juan Carlos on Tuesday as nationalists seek to win more concessions from the conservative leader, José Maria Aznar, ahead of a vote for prime minister.

Mr. Aznar wants to capitalize on last month's narrow election victory by securing the top job and needs support to win the investiture vote and enable his Popular Party to take power after 13 years of Socialist rule.

The party won the most seats in voting March 3 but fell short of a majority. The king traditionally nominates as prime minister the leader of the biggest party in the lower house of Parliament. *(AFP)*

A Split Cyprus 'Absurd'

NICOSIA — The continuing division of Cyprus is "absurd and anachronistic," the secretary-general of the Council of Europe, Daniel Tarschys, said Monday.

Mr. Tarschys, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, said the 39-state council "wants to become involved" in solving the division of the island.

It has been partitioned since Turkey occupied the northern third in 1974. *(AP)*

Calendar

European Union events for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: President Jacques Santer and Manuel Marin, commissioner for relations with Latin America, meet President Ernesto Perez Balladares of Panama.

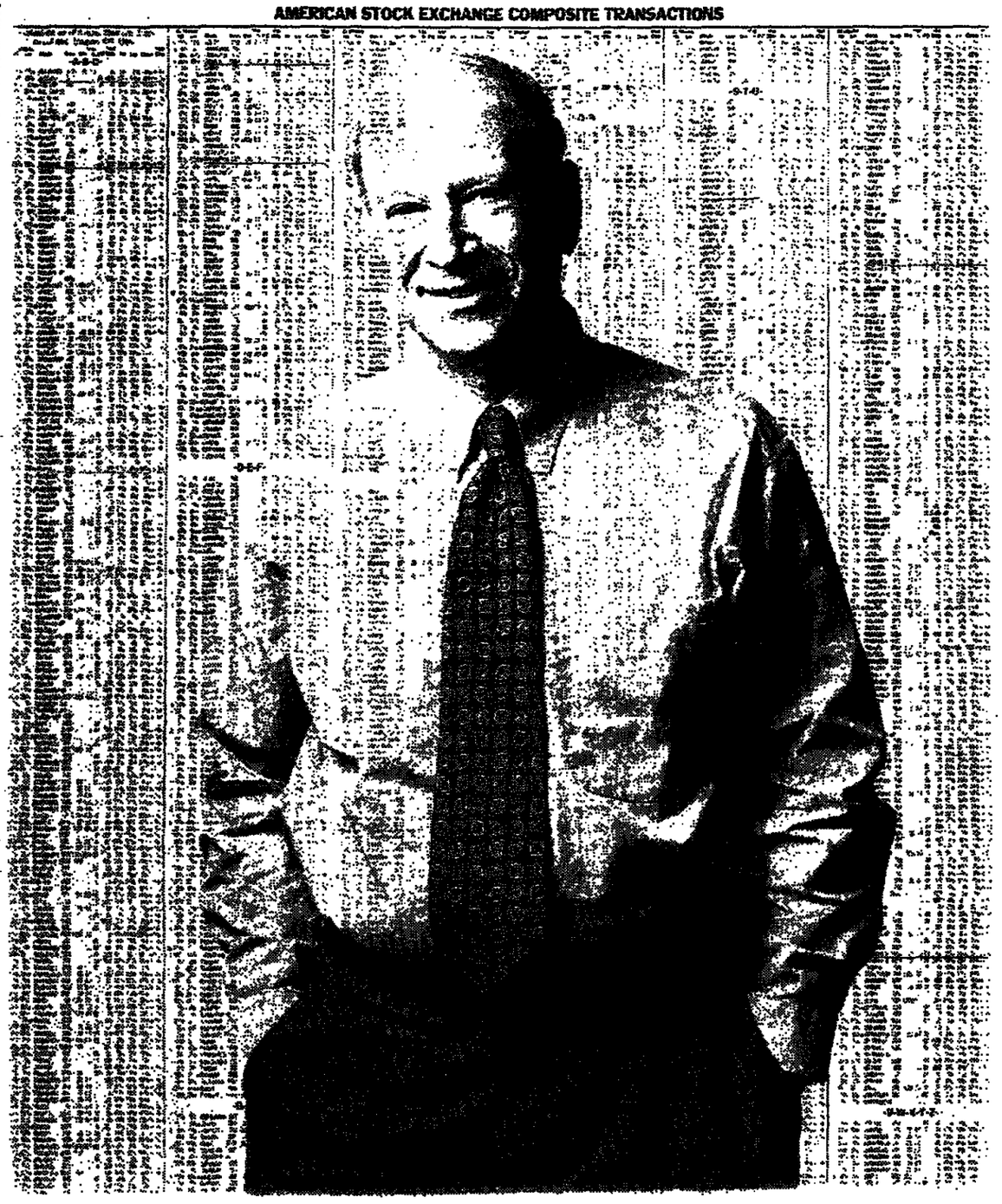
BRUSSELS: Visit by Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen of Finland.

LUXEMBOURG: Mario Monti, internal market commissioner, meets Prime Minister Jean-Claude Junker of Luxembourg.

WASHINGTON: Leon Brittan, commissioner for external trade, starts visit to the United States for talks with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE COMPOSITE TRANSACTIONS



"It starts with research. It helped us become the largest maker of generic pharmaceuticals. It's helping us create proprietary products to improve healthcare and lower costs," says Dr. Phillip Frost, CEO of Ivax Corp., listed on the AMEX since 1987. "Now we're a $1.3 billion company, and we use AMEX industry conferences to increase our visibility and gain coverage by analysts. In the investment world too, it all starts with research." **DR. PHILLIP FROST IS BIG ON THE AMEX.**

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE. *To learn about the advantages the AMEX can bring to your company, contact Chairman Dick Syron. Phone 212-306-5353. E-mail rsyron@amex.com. Web site http://www.amex.com.*

A Long, Defiant March By Bosnian Refugees

Thousands of Muslims Seek to Reclaim The Homes They Lost in War With Serbs

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

BRKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — They filled the roads leading to this small town for most of the morning — old women shuffling, peasant farmers with muddy boots and weary stride, and a few young, wounded war veterans limping on crutches. There were 3,000 to 4,000 of them, Muslim refugees walking toward their homes.

They knew in advance that they would make it only to here, the last Muslim-held town before the Serbian side of the line.

But they were determined to get as close as safety allowed and by their presence put pressure on American military officers in the region to push the Serbian authorities to comply with the Bosnian peace agreement and let them go home.

The Muslims are trying to defy the situation of Bosnia today — a country splintered into three nearly ethnically exclusive zones. They are insisting that they be allowed to go to their homes, even if they are in an area controlled by the Serbs.

The effort reveals how all sides in the war are determined to hold onto their homes. It also shows how economics and politics are still driving interests — the same interests that propelled the war for four years.

Brcko, four miles (six kilometers) north of here, was a mainly Muslim town until the Bosnian Serbs forced as many as 30,000 Muslims to the villages and refugee centers around Brka. But the homes they left are in an area of strategic economic importance, so the refugees have become pawns to larger interests.

Standing in the main square of Brcko, Lieutenant Colonel Tony Cucolo, who commands the U.S. troops in the area, pointed to a bridge that crosses the Sava River to connect with Croatia.

"That bridge, the railroad bridge up the way and the river port are all vital to the economy of this region," he said. "They connect you to Europe and the future. The Sava River gets you to the Black Sea and the Rhine River."

Complicating who gets these connections to Europe is the fact that in stopping the war, the peace agreement negotiated in Dayton, Ohio, last year left control of Brcko to be decided later.

Mediation on the issue is to begin in June, with the Serbian, Muslim, and Croatian authorities and outside arbitrators. Now, according to U.S. diplomats, all sides are trying to move their citizens into the area so as to have more bargaining power.

"It's like during the war," one diplomat said. " The civilians are the bargaining chips for the politicians and the businessmen."

If that is the case, the Serbian authorities have more chips now. As many as 20,000 Serbs who left the suburbs of Sarajevo have been resettled in Brcko and the small villages around it, local Serbian officials said. Almost all the new Serbs are living in homes from which Muslims were expelled — the Muslims on the roads a few miles away.

At a rally for the refugees in Brka, Muslim leaders who were expelled from Brcko said they accepted the idea of living under the Serbian authorities for the moment, and would leave final control of Brcko to be decided by the arbitration to begin in June.

"We do not hate Serb people," said Mustafa Sinanagic, one of the organizers of the rally. "We can live with our old neighbors, just as Dayton promised."

He added, however, that the best solution would be to have the Serbian refugees now in Brcko leave and allow the original Muslim residents to go home.

While this would help return matters to where they were before the war, it would also give the Muslim-led Bosnian government the bargaining chips now held by the Serbs.

For their part, the Serbian authorities would not even let the Muslims visit their old town on Sunday. As many as 1,000 Muslims trekked in small groups along the road between Brka and Brcko to get near their homes, but they stopped abruptly at the Serbian police checkpoint.

Though the peace agreement says all Bosnians have the right to travel anywhere in the country, the Muslims were afraid to proceed. They talked of routine beatings and arrests at the hands of the Serbs in the town.

U.S. Army officers said that although there had not been many such beatings, there had been enough to let the Muslims know they were not welcome. One American officer said it appeared that Serbian paramilitary groups had an observation post at the checkpoint and called in civilian thugs when Muslims crossed.

A reporter was warned by the Serbian police that he would be arrested if he tried to pass the checkpoint. Later, members of an American television crew were told by the police that they would be arrested if they videotaped American soldiers at the checkpoint.

Peter Andrews/Reuters

Roman Catholics praying on Monday during a Mass in the ruins of a church in Stup, a suburb of Sarajevo that was battered in the war.

Yugoslavia and Macedonia Establish Diplomatic Ties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — The rump Yugoslavia and Macedonia formally established diplomatic ties here Monday in an accord signed by the visiting Macedonian foreign minister, Ljubomir Frckovski, and his Yugoslav counterpart, Milan Milutinovic.

The accord normalizes relations and promotes cooperation between the rump Yugoslavia — Serbia and Montenegro — and Macedonia, a former Yugoslav republic.

The European Union had set the Skopje-Belgrade normalization as a condition for sending its ambassadors back to Belgrade. EU member states had withdrawn their envoys from the Yugoslav capital in May 1992 as part of international sanctions imposed on Yugoslavia for its involvement in the Bosnia war.

But the normalization, agreed last October between Presidents Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and Kiro Gligorov of Macedonia, had since stumbled on the issue of the succession and continuity of the former Yugoslavia.

Mutual recognition by what remains of Yugoslavia — Serbia and Montenegro — of the only republic to secede peacefully from the old Yugoslav federation should defuse tensions in the Balkans. It also would end repeated speculation about territorial claims of Serbia on its southern neighbor.

In 1993, tensions between Serbia and Macedonia led to the deployment of about 1,000 United Nations troops, including about 500 Americans, to prevent a possible spillover from the war in Bosnia. It was the first time UN peacekeepers were ever sent to prevent conflict before it erupted.

While tensions have at time been sharp over Macedonia's tiny ethnic Serbian community and Serbia's friendly ties with Greece, both Macedonia and Serbia share the problem of getting along with large ethnic Albanian communities living on their territories in areas adjacent to Albania.

Serbia's relations with its ethnic Albanian community in Kosovo are strained to breaking point. Macedonia's government has so far proven more skilled in defusing tensions with ethnic Albanians, who make up about 22 percent of its population of just under 2 million.

Serbia's ties with Greece, a fellow Orthodox nation, caused serious tensions with Macedonia. Greece imposed an economic embargo on the former Yugoslav republic, claiming that Macedonia had claims on Greece's northern province of the same name.

As U.S. diplomats forced a peace settlement in Bosnia, they also persuaded the Greeks to lift the embargo in exchange for Macedonia dropping state symbols that Greece claimed as its own. Greece and Macedonia still have not resolved a dispute over the new state's name, and they have not recognized each other.

Macedonia seceded along with Croatia and Slovenia from the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav federation in 1991, and Bosnia followed a year later.

Independence in Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia triggered wars with the Yugoslav Army. Slovenia's conflict lasted only a week, while wars involving pro-Yugoslav minority Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia ended last year, but all three republics have yet to forge diplomatic ties with the rump Yugoslavia.

A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry communiqué said the treaty provided for immediate negotiations on economic cooperation and trade between Belgrade and Skopje. *(AFP, AP Reuters)*

John Bulkeley, World War II Hero, Dies

New York Times Service

John D. Bulkeley, 84, a retired navy vice admiral who won the Medal of Honor for torpedo-boat attacks on the overwhelming forces of the Japanese Navy around the Philippines in World War II, died Saturday at his home in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Admiral Bulkeley, who served as a patrol torpedo-boat commander, broke through Japanese lines so General Douglas MacArthur could escape from Corregidor to Bataan and then to Mindanao in the Philippines in 1942.

He was also in the vanguard of the Normandy invasion in June 1944, leading a fleet of 110 minesweepers and torpedo boats and then rescuing survivors of sunken ships.

"Invasion day itself is kind of blurred in my mind," Admiral Bulkeley told The New York Times in October 1944. "I remember the black night in the bay of the Seine, so black I couldn't see a thing. All I could do was watch my radar. The beach was a single mass of flame."

For his valor in battle, Admiral Bulkeley, whom General MacArthur once described as "that bold buckaroo with the cold green eyes," was also awarded the Navy Cross, two Silver Star medals, two Legion of Merit awards and the Purple Heart.

Sterling F. Green, 84, a Washington-based Associated Press reporter who specialized in business and economic news at a time when such coverage was rare, died Sunday in Tarpon Springs, Florida.

AGNELLI: *Fiat's Crown Prince Is Planning to Shake Up Italy's Clubby Business World*

Continued from Page 1

University in Rhode Island, said he was more of a believer in "Anglo-Saxon markets" and more open corporate governance practices. He made the remarks at the headquarters of Piaggio, the maker of Vespa scooters and commercial vehicles that he has led since 1993.

Mr. Agnelli, who said he was aware that his call for "more transparency in Italian capitalism" could put him at odds with members of the country's business elite, suggested several ways of putting his words into action, either in his present role as a Fiat board member who represents the Agnelli family's shareholding, or as the company's chairman in the future.

He said that he would encourage more competition against Mediobanca, the Milan investment bank that is Fiat's long-time corporate ally. He also would be willing to loosen the power of shareholder syndicates, including the one at Fiat that includes an equity stake held by the Agnelli family, Mediobanca, Deutsche Bank and Alcatel Alsthom. The syndicate holds just 30 percent of the company's shares but exercises effective control over the company.

During the interview, the first since his uncle Gianni Agnelli handed over the leadership of Fiat to Casere Romiti on Feb. 28, Mr. Agnelli also made the following points:

- The April 21 general election in Italy will probably end with a draw between center-left and center-right coalitions and will resolve very little or nothing. Italy's period of painful transition will probably not end "until another two or three elections are held."
- Only when Italy has completed its transition, and not before, will its spate of corruption scandals be over, and then by way of an amnesty for indicted business executives and politicians.
- Mr. Romiti, the new Fiat chairman, will probably remain in office until June 1998, when he turns 75, the age limit agreed to by Fiat board members and shareholders. But Mr. Agnelli said it would be wrong to suggest that he would automatically take over at that point, saying he would do so only if Fiat's board considered him "the most suitable person for the job."
- Mr. Romiti should not resign as chairman of Fiat even if Turin prosecutors win their request for his indictment on charges of fraud, illegal political party financing, slush funds and falsifying balance sheets. He should quit only if he is convicted in a trial.

Asked to describe the main differences between himself and Mr. Romiti, who has traditionally been seen by Italian commentators as a rival of Mr. Agnelli's father Umberto Agnelli, a former Fiat vice chairman, the younger Agnelli replied: "There are a lot of differences. I am 30 and he is 70. He fought the Second World War and I never went to war. I was educated in America and he in Italy."

Mr. Agnelli offered various examples of reforms he would like to see implemented in Italian capitalism.

"I would welcome greater scrutiny from institutional shareholders and the appointment of more nonexecutive board directors to improve corporate governance," he said. "I would also work to diminish the role of the old shareholders' syndicates we have here while giving more power to the board of directors and making the boards more accountable to shareholders."

He said he also would like to encourage "more competition from international investment banks in corporate finance, assuming they offer competitive fees for their services." This, he said, was a reference to the monopoly position enjoyed by Mediobanca and its secretive 88-year-old chairman, Enrico Cuccia, whom Mr. Agnelli described as "neither good nor bad, but virtually the entire system himself." What was needed in Italy, he added, was "at least five Mediobancas."

Mr. Agnelli stressed that "I am not saying the whole system is bad." But he noted that "because of my education I am more Anglo-Saxon and that means I would like to see the financial markets ruling more and public company models ruled by the forces of the market."

The problem, he conceded, is that in a country like Italy "this is easier said than done."

TV: *Kids Lead Advertisers on a Merry Chase*

Continued from Page 1

to-12 age range, slightly more than half the homes reported that the child had watched television "some" or "a lot" during the previous day. Yet, the survey also found that in one-third of those households the child had spent time watching a videocassette.

In perhaps the most revealing new clue to how today's children are spending their time — and the biggest new challenge to advertisers — the survey found that in 33 percent of the households the child had used a computer "some" or "a lot" on the previous day.

"I'd rather have the girls do almost anything else than watch TV," said Tracy Levin of Birmingham, Alabama, explaining why she and her husband recently bought their daughters a Gateway 2000 computer and opened an America Online account for the family.

Like many teenagers today, 13-year-old Shoshanna Levin was already proficient with computers. Now her 4-year-old sister, Alison, is getting up to speed.

With children like the Levin girls in mind, advertisers are casting a wider net. McDonald's, which once might have reached most of the Happy Meal clientele with Saturday morning ads on programs like "Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles," now more carefully picks its spots among broadcast programs, while also buying time on the Nickelodeon children's cable channel, taking out ads in the Nickelodeon magazine and experimenting with an interactive McDonald's game on Nickelodeon Online, one of the leading sites for children on the America Online computer service.

Others trying to reach children on line include the Kellogg Co., Nintendo, Pepsico, Toys "R" Us and Nabisco, a unit of RJR Nabisco Holdings.

"The dollars being committed are really viewed as research-and-development spending," said Erica Gruen, director of media services at the advertising agency Merkley Newman Harty and a former senior vice president at Saatchi & Saatchi Interactive.

"But there is a truism that advertising follows eyeballs," she said. "This year we will see a lot of dollars chasing kids on line."

It is not clear, though, whether parents want marketers to be there.

The Center for Media Education, a nonprofit research and lobbying group in Washington, recently issued a six-month study of World Wide Web sites and on-line services directed at children.

Among the concerns raised by the report were potential invasions of family privacy through unwitting children: at some sites, a child may be invited to play a computer game, to join a club or to enter a contest. But to do so, the child may be required to answer questions asking how old the child is, how old the family's other children are, what movie they saw last, what toys they like and what their parents do for a living.

To many parents, "computers still have this 'halo effect' as something new and wonderful, something they'd rather have kids do than sit in front of the TV," said Kathryn C. Montgomery, president of the Center for Media Education and a co-author of the report. "But it's in no way safe from the kinds of advertising and marketing practices that can harm kids."

Regardless of what the social merits of on-line outreach may be, some television executives, like Geraldine B. Laybourne, who recently became president of Disney/ABC Cable Networks after serving as president of Nickelodeon, see the PC as their most threatening rival for audiences. "Computers are not as faddish as video games," she said. "They are far more interesting."

VIETNAM: *'Is This Good?' Hanoi Wonders About Liberalization*

Continued from Page 1

has righted itself, investment and exports are up and the vigor of private enterprise and rising incomes is evident from north to south.

In 1990, Vietnam had 100,000 telephones; today it has 800,000. Two years ago, Hanoi had no taxis; now it has 1,000. Last year, the nation went from importing rice to being the world's third-leading rice exporter.

This year, the economy is expected to grow by more than 9 percent. Inflation, which had soared to 600 percent or higher, is down to around 12 percent. Nearly $18 billion in foreign investment is on the books, with the first big wave of dollars having poured into the country last year.

In one month last year, Vietnam established diplomatic relations with the United States, set up a framework for relations with the European Union and joined the formerly antagonistic regional bloc, the Association of South East Asian Nations.

At the same time, though, gaps between rich and poor and between the fast-developing cities and the lagging countryside have widened rapidly, threatening social instability. With reduced government support, the quality of education and health care for the poor — more than half the population — has deteriorated. Unemployment and underemployment have emerged as problems, along with a migration of poor people to the already overcrowded cities.

But however rough the road, the Western ambassador said, the economic reforms are irreversible.

"Peaceful evolution" — what the party fears from such influences as foreign advertising — is an Asian Communist term referring to a Western conspiracy to impose capitalism by peaceful means. And it has never been better defined than by President Bill Clinton when he announced the establishment of diplomatic relations last July.

"Increased contact between Americans and Vietnamese will advance the cause of freedom in Vietnam just as it did in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union," Mr. Clinton said.

Or as some Vietnamese commentators have suggested, the United States is still trying to win the Vietnam war, this time with consumer goods instead of B-52s.

CANADA: *Quebec Firebrand Hails the Virtues of Diversity*

Continued from Page 1

people are tired of all the politicking," said Jean-Marc Léger, president of Groupe Léger & Léger of Montreal. "Our first priority is economic recovery, and Mr. Bouchard, who still has a tremendous reserve of popularity in the province, recognizes this."

The business community, most of whose members oppose separation, also welcomes the respite.

"Since the arrival of Mr. Bouchard and his government," said Ghislain Dufour, head of the Quebec big-business organization known as the Conseil du Patronat, "all the efforts of the government have been devoted to the expenses of the government, the creation of jobs, and that's the kind of speech that pleases us."

Is this Bouchard II? the premier was asked in a recent interview. "It might be a different angle of myself that people are seeing now," he replied. "I am a frugal man. I was brought up in a modest family where everything was paid for in cash. My father would never, never borrow money."

Mr. Bouchard, 57, sat at a conference table dunking chocolate chip cookies into a coffee mug in an office complex, jocularly known as the "bunker," across the street from the Quebec legislature.

He has refused to take the opulent mansion at 1080 Avenue des Braves that briefly served as the official residence of his predecessor, Jacques Parizeau, who resigned after a diatribe against "money and the ethnic vote" on the night of the referendum.

The premier, who has returned his $10,500 annual housing allowance to the treasury, usually spends weekday nights in a specially fitted bedroom in the "bunker" and weekends at the family home in the Montreal suburb of Outremont, with his American-born wife, Audrey Best, and their two young sons.

His frugal side has come out as well with the government's plans, announced last month, to cut a billion dollars from spending in the current fiscal year. Schools, hospitals, welfare recipients and civil servants are on the block.

The government also said it would close 13 of its 19 foreign delegations. Only Quebec offices in New York City, Mexico City, Tokyo, Paris, London and Brussels are to remain open.

INTERNATIONAL

In Sub-Saharan Africa, Crackdowns on the Press Are Becoming Commonplace

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

LAGOS — Babafemi Ojudu, 34, editor of Nigeria's A.M. News, shuttles between friends' houses because he fears security agents will arrest him at his home. He shuns parties, restaurants, all public meetings. Sometimes he goes out in a disguise.

Mr. Ojudu's way of life has become common among reporters in sub-Saharan Africa's most populous nation, whose military regime has made throttling the press a central part of its campaign to suppress dissent.

The regime has proscribed newspapers, arrested dozens of reporters, slapped Draconian laws on the press, seized entire print runs and harassed vendors who sell opposition publications. Such attacks have sliced into the income of many media organizations. Some have closed. Others have chopped their staffs. Still others have sent their reporters underground.

Similar crackdowns on the independent press are sweeping the continent, where many leaders believe thrashing the media will help them keep a lock on power.

Last month, the editor and publisher of Zambia's main opposition newspaper were imprisoned, the latest in a series of government moves against the publication.

In Ivory Coast last fall, President Henri Konan Bédié had three journalists jailed and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and shut down two opposition newspapers for three months. The journalists and newspapers were accused of insulting him.

In Cameroon last year, the government arrested at least four journalists, confiscated copies of publications on several occasions and temporarily banned others.

Other countries, such as Tanzania, Kenya and Gambia, either are considering or have passed laws that would curb media freedoms, in some cases allowing governments to shut down independent media more easily. Most of the laws appear to be based on similar legislation in Nigeria.

Leaders have not had to enact such laws against radio and television journalists because, in most African countries, the government has permitted little or no private ownership of those media.

Analysts say the movement is especially disturbing because the nations involved either have adopted multiparty politics recently or say they are in transition to democracy.

"A lot of the leaders in countries with new multiparty systems know that democracy requires a free press, but that doesn't mean they like it," said Richard Carver, who follows media issues in East Africa for the London-based International Center Against Censorship.

"In many cases, it's a profound misunderstanding of the role of the press. Some leaders can't accept criticism in good faith. They take it very personally."

In most of sub-Saharan Africa, independent media outlets are a relatively new phenomenon, one that has accompanied the rise of multiparty politics in Africa.

Nigeria, with dozens of newspapers and magazines, is different. Its first independent newspaper was published in 1893, and until the last decade, the nation's opposition press enjoyed freedoms envied by most journalists on the continent.

Nigeria's newspapers and magazines are bold and brash. They attack the head of state, General Sani Abacha, relentlessly. They attack failed government policies without mercy and are unabashedly cynical about the military's promises to move Nigeria to democracy by October 1998.

"Gunpoint Democracy: The Junta Arm-Twists Nigerians at the Polls," raged Tell, Nigeria's most popular newsmagazine, accusing the military regime of rigging local elections last month.

The publications also float wild rumors, fill their stories with anonymous sources and often are accused of being sensational. "America's Plot to Remove Abacha," roared a headline on a cover of the weekly News last month.

General Abacha's regime, in power since November 1993, increasingly has taken exception. Government officials often blast the independent media, accusing publications of being unpatriotic and irresponsible. They have said that measures against the media are meant to compel fairness and accuracy.

Beginning in 1994 the government closed three publishing houses — effectively shutting nearly 20 publications — for 14 months. Security agents also have arrested more than 40 journalists, detaining some for a few hours, others for several days.

Last spring, four journalists were arrested and eventually sentenced to 15 years each in jail for allegedly participating in a plot to overthrow the regime.

Security forces routinely tail reporters and repeatedly have confiscated Tell magazine's print runs. The offices of the Guardian, one of the newspapers banned in 1994, were raided and torched last November.

The regime also has revived a law that forces publications to provide the locations of their printing presses, as well as the home addresses of editors and reporters.

"The intent is obvious," said Babatunda Olugboji of the Constitutional Rights Project, a rights group in Lagos. "If they know where the reporters and editors are, the easier it is to arrest them."

This year 44 million hotel guests in 40 cities will turn to WHERE Magazines for directions & advice.

WHERE MAGAZINES INTERNET DNET

The English-language magazine for affluent tourists

London Tel 44 171 436 55 53 Fax: 44 171 436 45 07
Paris Tel 33 1 53 83 89 40 Fax: 33 1 53 83 89 50
Rome Tel 39 6 529 30 06 Fax: 39 6 529 30 06
Vienna: Tel 43 1 546 21 2320 Fax: 43 1 546 21 78
Moscow: Tel 7095 126 4526 Fax: 7095 126 4872
Budapest: Tel 36 1 351 1030 Fax: 36 1 267 9554
Dublin Tel 353 1 478 4322 Fax: 353 1 478 1055
Costa del Sol: Tel 34 5 282 2498 Fax: 34 5 282 2498
Bucharest: Tel 401 410 4423 Fax. 401 410 4423

UN Visit for Nigerian Region

Reuters

PORT HARCOURT, Nigeria — A United Nations team turned its attention on Monday to Nigeria's volatile Ogoniland, a major focus of its mission to investigate the execution of nine minority rights activists.

State officials in the capital, Abuja, said the four-member team had left for Port Harcourt, capital of southeastern River State, of which Ogoniland is a part.

Ahead of the mission's three-day visit, local authorities and Ogoni minority-rights campaigners have traded accusations about human-rights abuses there.

"Security people arrested 19 people this morning, including women, and they are being held at Kpor in Ogoniland," said John Kpalap, a coordinator of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni Peoples.

But Fidelis Agbiki, press secretary to the River State military administrator, denied this. "Some people are trying to cause trouble in the name of Ogoni, but we are on the lookout for them," he said.

The River State government has alleged that pro-democracy campaigners and Mr. Kpalap's organization paid university students to cause disturbances in Ogoniland when the UN mission visits the area. The UN team is investigating the trial and execution of the writer Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others for the murder of four Ogoni chiefs.

Liberians Flee New Fighting

Battles With Rebel Forces Are Worst in 3 Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONROVIA, Liberia — Clashes between government troops and the supporters of a rebel leader drove tens of thousands of people to seek refuge at the U.S. Embassy and other diplomatic compounds on Monday.

The fighting that broke out Saturday was the worst in three years. Thousands of people have fled the capital as a truce in the West African nation's six-year civil war seems headed for collapse.

"It's getting worse," Dudley Sims, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy, said by telephone. "We thought that it had calmed down."

He said a U.S. military team was to arrive in the capital on Monday to determine whether about 470 Americans should be evacuated.

The White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, called the fighting "a direct threat" to the peace process. "We are very concerned with the unconscionable use of force in Liberia and the fighting in Monrovia," he said.

Fighting began when supporters of the faction leader Roosevelt Johnson faced off against forces of the transitional ruling council, which had dismissed him as a minister and ordered the police to arrest him for murder.

BOOKS

JOHN'S WIFE

By Robert Coover. 428 pages. $24. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONCE, there was a man named John," begins Robert Coover's remarkable, disturbing new novel, "John's Wife," which couldn't be further from the fairy tale this opening sentence makes it sound like.

"John had money, family, power, good health, high regard, many friends," the narrative continues. "A fortunate man, John. He was a builder by trade: where he walked, the earth changed, because he wished it so, and, like as not, his wishes all came true."

In short, John is Coover's portrait of a quintessential American businessman, the main mover and shaker in a "quiet prairie town" that has little going for it beyond John's grit, hustle and connections. And, as Coover's densely detailed, madcap narrative shortly reveals, John's success often depends on his ruthlessness.

When Veronica, one of his many lovers, tells him she is pregnant, he insists she get an abortion. When Marie-Claire, another lover, commits suicide, John, although he knows he has "had a part in it," feels little more than "a vague sense of relief."

So, many of the town's citizens resent and even hate John, and knowing they can't get at him, they fixate on his wife, who remains nameless in the narrative.

Floyd, who manages John's Main Street hardware business, covets John's wife. Gordon, the town's photographer, longs "to do a complete study of her, in all her public and private aspects." Ellsworth, the editor of the town's newspaper, sublimates John's wife into the heroine of a novel he is writing.

At first, the proliferation of townspeople in "John's Wife" is mind numbing, as the narrative throws one name after another at the reader until there are some 50 different characters to keep track of. But then gradually, almost eerily, as the narrative keeps circling back and digging deeper, you begin to remember their stories as vividly as your own past.

But halfway through the novel, their bad dreams begin to invade their memories, and as a result their sense of reality betrays them. Gordon, the photographer, takes a series of pictures of John's wife, which when developed turn out to be pornographic studies of his own wife, Pauline. Pauline herself, suddenly ravenous, begins to grow enormous, like Alice in Wonderland.

Veronica, who aborted her baby for John, finds the fetus has returned to demand her love. He slithers around like Popeye's Sweetpea, smokes cigars and shoots the lights out in a tavern. Ellsworth, the newspaper editor, becomes obsessed with his novel, but can't write because a character simply known as "the Stalker" is threatening his Model.

Chaos descends. Characters murder and lust for one another. The action grows cartoonishly violent and unreal.

Only one character escapes Coover's nightmare of history, and that is John's wife herself, whose chief quality is "a thereness that was not there." This description of her continues, "Coveted object, elusive mystery, beloved ideal, hated rival, princess, saint, or social asset, John's wife elicited opinions and emotions as varied and numerous as the townsfolk themselves, her unknowability being finally all they could agree upon."

Much closer to the hard philosophical core of Coover's novel is the suicide note of a cancer-stricken wife to her husband, Oxford, the town druggist:

"Why we turn against reason, Oxford, is because it tells us we can never have the one deathless thing we most desire and that all our lesser loves must end in sorrow. It's almost unreasonable to be reasonable. I love you, Oxford, but can express this now only by inflicting grief upon you, which, alas, I find I would do with pleasure."

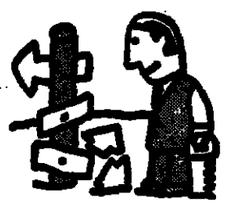
If it is possible anywhere to grieve with joy, then Coover's cheerfully psychotic world is the place for it.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Wayne Gowan**, chairman of the Cable Industry Association in London, is reading "The Discipline of Market Leaders" by Michael Treacy.

"The author looks at companies and breaks them into categories, such as companies that prosper by having a greater level of intimacy with their customers, then talks about the competitive advantages of each type." *(Erik Ipsen, IHT)*



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ARTUR Yusupov beat Boris Kreiman in Round 4 in the United States Masters Championship.

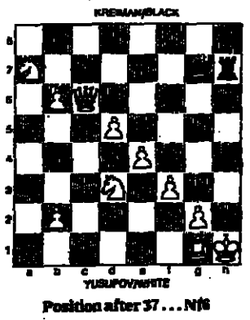
After 7 0-0 in the Classical Variation of the King's Indian Defense, Black can play to hold in the center with 7...Nbd7 or pressure the opponent to resolve the tension with 7...Nc6, which Kreiman chose. This allows White to advance on the queen-side with 8 d5, gaining a tempo in the process, but once the center is fixed, Black is unhindered in starting a counterattack on the opposite wing with 10...f5.

With 13...Ng6, Black begins to cluster his attacking pieces against the white king.

After the acceptance of the pawn sacrifice with 16 Na7, the wild 16...g4 has been tried, but after 17 Nc8 g3!? 18 hg fg 19 Bg3 h4 20 Bf2!? Nh5!? 21 f4!? Nhf4 22 Nd3 Qg5 23 Nf4 Nf4 24 Bg4 Rc8 25 Kh1, it is not clear how Black can handle the threat of 26 Be3 followed by 27 Qf3.

After 17 c5!, White is ready for 17...Ra7 18 c6 bc 19 dc Qa8 20 cd Ra5 21 Rc1 with superior play.

KREIMAN/BLACK



YUSUPOV/WHITE

Position after 37 . . . Nf6

On 17...g4, 18 Kh1?! would have put Black into a strong attacking set-up following 18...g3! 19 Bg1 gh 20 Bf2 h4! 21 c6 bc 22 Nc6 Qe8. But Yusupov's new wrinkle, 18 cd! led to the strengthening of his position after 18...g3 19 Bc5 hg 20 Kh1 cd 21 Bb6.

Maybe Kreiman should have omitted 24...Rf7 in favor of 24...Nh5, although it is not clear that anything could have penetrated Yusupov's defense of his king.

First, Yusupov neutralized the black queen bishop with 27 Bb5 and then eliminated it with 29 Bd7.

After 33 ab, Kreiman, a hopeless two pawns down, gave a last hurrah for attack with 33...Qg6.

Yusupov's thematic blockade of the light squares with 38 Qc8! Kh6 39 Qh3 killed his opponent's attack. On 39...Rb7 40 Nc8, Kreiman, a knight and two pawns down, gave up.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Yusupov	Black Kreiman	White Yusupov	Black Kreiman
1 d4	Nf6	21 Bb6	Qe7
2 c4	g6	22 Rc1	h4
3 Nc3	Bg7	23 Rc7	Qd8
4 e4	d6	24 Kh2	Rf7
5 Be2	0-0	25 Rg1	Nh5
6 Nf3	e5	26 Qe3	Bf6
7 0-0	Nc6	27 Rb3	Nf8
8 d5	Ne7	28 Nd2	Rh7
9 Na1	Nd7	29 Bd7	Nd7
10 Be3	f5	30 Qe4	Be8
11 f3	f4	31 Rb7	Nf6
12 Bf2	g5	32 Qc8	Bb5
13 a4	Ng6	33 ab	Qg6
14 a5	Bd7	34 Rc7	Qg5
15 Nb5	Nf8	35 Kh1	Rh7
16 Na7	Bd7	36 Qa8	Kg7
17 c5	g4	37 Qc6	Nh6
18 cd	gf3	38 Qc8	Kh6
19 Bc5	fg2	39 Qh3	Rh7
20 Kh1	cd	40 Nc8	Resigns

CONNECT.

WITH ALL THE WORLD NEWS AS IT HAPPENS.

Via the world's most powerful news-gathering network, with a highly distinguished staff of journalists around the globe, all dedicated to offering you an unrivalled international perspective daily.

COLLECT.

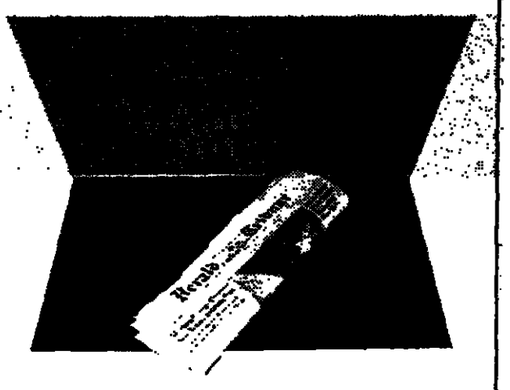
UP TO 50% OFF THE NORMAL COVER PRICE - INCLUDING UP TO 2 MONTHS ISSUES FREE OVER A YEAR.

Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune today, and you can collect 2 months of issues free - equivalent to a saving of up to 50% on a yearly subscription.

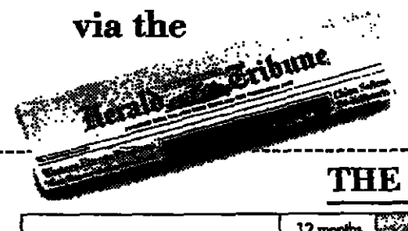
DIRECT.

GUARANTEED DELIVERY EVERY DAY TO YOUR DOOR.

When you subscribe, the International Herald Tribune is guaranteed to be delivered daily, direct to your home or office until the date of renewal.



via the



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

9-4-96

COUNTRY/CURRENCY		12 months +2 months FREE	6 months +1 month FREE*	3 months +2 weeks FREE
AUSTRIA	A. SCH.	6,000	3,000	1,800
BELGIUM	B. FR.	14,000	7,000	4,200
DENMARK	D. KR.	3,400	1,700	1,050
FINLAND	F.M.	2,400	1,200	700
FRANCE	F. F.	1,950	975	590
GERMANY*	D. M.	700	350	210
GREAT BRITAIN	£	210	105	65
GREECE	DR.	90,000	45,000	27,000
IRELAND	£ IRL.	230	115	68
ITALY	LIRE	510,000	255,000	155,000
LUXEMBOURG	L. FR.	14,000	7,000	4,200
NETHERLANDS	FL.	790	395	240
NORWAY	N. KR.	3,500	1,750	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	25,500	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	27,500	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	1,750	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	305	185
REST OF EUROPE ex CEI	$ US	485	245	145
CEI	$ US	750	375	225
UNITED STATES	$ US	360	180	115

* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at: 0130-84 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.
The subscription term I prefer is:
☐ 12 months (plus 2 free months) ☐ 3 months (plus 2 free weeks)
☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune)
☐ Please charge my:
☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard
Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current rates.
Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____
Signature: _____
For business orders, please indicate your VAT No: _____ (IHT VAT Number FR74732021126)
Mr/Mrs/Ms Family Name: _____
First Name: _____ Job Title: _____
Mailing Address: _____
_____
City/Code: _____ Country: _____
Home Tel No: _____ Business Tel No: _____
I do not wish to receive relevant details from other companies ☐

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune
181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (+33 1) 41 43 92 10
OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 93 61
In Asia, call: (+852) 29 22 11 88, In the USA, call toll-free: 1-800-882-2884
E-Mail No: subs@ihtparis.attmail.com
Offer valid for new subscribers only.

CCD 1

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Rein In the Arms Trade

American-led efforts to persuade arms makers to keep certain conventional weapons and advanced technologies out of the wrong hands are flagging. Such a cartel worked fairly well in the days of the Cold War; for instance, the two great powers quietly denied long-range missiles to the divided Koreans. But without a single pervasive threat as an instrument of discipline, countries are scrambling for a market share that will earn them exports and finance their military industrial base.

In this competition, America ($20 billion-plus in 1995 orders) has the huge advantages of its technological edge, the patronage that rides on its exports and A-list customers. By contrast, Russia (a few billion) peddles B-list technology and patronage to C-list customers.

There's the bind. The countries to which Washington would limit supplies — such as Iran, Iraq, Libya and North Korea — are among the likeliest buyers of Russian arms. The United States sees a sensible global strategy. Russia, increasingly suspicious, nationalistic and hungry, sees an American plan to cut short its political and market reach.

In organizing a new post-Cold War supplier cartel, American officials had sought to ensure that timely notice would be given of arms transactions with "hostile" nations. The Russians preferred untimely notice, only after a deal is done. That would be a sham, and so the whole question of a new structure has been put off until after Russia's elections in June.

It may need to be put off even longer. Regardless, American intelligence has the means to provide timely notice of many deals, which, once forced out in the open, become exposed to pressures of different sorts.

Earlier this month, Secretary of Defense William Perry said that Libya, a country in the grip of a leader given to terrorism abroad as well as repression at home, is building a chemical weapons factory inside a mountain and that the United States would not allow it to be completed. He didn't rule military attack out or in, he said, and added that there was still time to apply other means. Presumably, Mr. Perry chose his words carefully. They should be noted not just in hostile Libya but in friendly France and Germany, whence came, it is widely believed, the "dual-use" chemicals Libya evidently is converting to the manufacture of nerve gas. Much can be done to dampen the transfer of weapons and advanced technology even without a new organization.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Urban Explosion

Our century has witnessed a profound change in living arrangements. In 1900, most people lived as they always did, in rural areas. By 2000, the majority will be city dwellers. This demographic projection is based on the mushrooming growth rates of what are called megacities. Scores of sprawling metropolitan areas already spill over political boundaries and spew pollutants into the air and water, blighting the lives of their own inhabitants as well as millions living elsewhere.

It is difficult to think of a more urgent or unattended matter on the global agenda. At its most rudimentary, the UN's June conference in Istanbul — formally called Habitat II, the "city summit" — can justify itself by concentrating minds on the fact that more than 3 billion people will soon be urban dwellers. By historical standards, this is a novel problem. It took 130 years for London to swell from one million to 8 million inhabitants, but Lagos, which had only 290,000 people in 1950, is expected to soar to 24.4 million people by 2015.

Fertility rates account for two-thirds of this growth, and the ongoing migration from farm to city accounts for the rest. Habitat II will bring together not only 134 countries but for the first time a host of big-city mayors, giving an international dimension to the adage that all politics are local. Mayors may well discover they have more in common with each other than with heads of their respective national governments. The human bonds they form may matter as much as agreement on an action program.

A glance at population figures suggests the dimensions of the challenge. Here are today's 10 largest metropolitan agglomerations, measured in millions of people: Tokyo (26.8), São Paulo (16.4), New York (16.3), Mexico City (15.6), Bombay (15.1), Shanghai (15.1), Los Angeles (12.4), Beijing (12.4), Calcutta (11.7), Seoul (11.6).

But by 2015, this will be the likely top 10 list: Tokyo (28.7), Bombay (27.4), Lagos (24.4), Shanghai (23.4), Jakarta (21.2), São Paulo (20.8), Karachi (20.6), Beijing (19.4), Dhaka (in Bangladesh, 19), Mexico City (18.8). America has dropped off the chart, and Japan is the only developed nation still on the list. The greatest surge will be in countries with the least resources to counter homelessness, environmental degradation and shortages of water.

With urban population growing at a daily rate of 170,000, acute water shortages are likely soon in Cairo, Lagos, Dhaka, Beijing and São Paulo. Shortages already parch Mexico City, once built on lagoons, where streets have sunk 35 feet in 70 years owing to withdrawal of groundwaters.

Averting disaster will require new technologies and information sharing about workable strategies — all potential dividends of the Istanbul conference. It is hardly beyond human wit, for example, to discover new sources of water. But this will take concerted research and collaborative effort.

Like some UN meetings, Habitat II could be a wasteful excuse for adopting yet another windy declaration. But that need not be true. The 1992 Rio Conference unquestionably pushed global environmental issues to the fore. Istanbul can do the same for the urban explosion.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Low-Tech Terror

Modern technology has created a brave new criminal world in which drug deals are conducted with stolen cellular phone numbers, would-be terrorists learn bomb-making over the Internet and anti-government renegades keep body and soul together through credit card fraud. But recent developments in the "Unabomber" case suggest that one determined individual might still be able to spread terror across the United States for nearly two decades without even the benefit of electricity and indoor plumbing.

Theodore Kaczynski, a recluse with a doctorate in mathematics, was arrested last week on a charge of possessing bomb components and taken into custody as a suspect in the Unabomber case. He had lived for 25 years in a one-room cabin in the Montana wilderness, living on vegetables from his own garden, fish and game. He reportedly once told a neighbor that his annual budget was about $300.

The Unabomber has killed three people and injured 23 others over 18 years of mail-bombing. The victims were apparently all connected, in the Unabomber's own mind, with the proliferation of destructive technology. Ironically, officials say, Mr. Kaczynski turned his own corner of the unspoiled wilderness into a little factory of destruction, filled with raw materials for bomb-making, books on bomb manufacturing, notes of diagrams of explosive devices — and a live bomb.

The FBI, in its search for the Unabomber, devoted endless time and resources to compiling a massive list of possible suspects. But Mr. Kaczynski's arrest suggests how little effect computerized background searches may have when the target has virtually no background — no friends, no associates, no neighbors, no relatives except a tiny nuclear family on the other side of the continent. Indeed, sources say the case was finally broken when Mr. Kaczynski's brother, David, made a connection between an anti-technology diatribe written by the Unabomber and his brother's writings, and reluctantly contacted the authorities.

The world grows increasingly complex for both lawbreakers and law enforcers. But the developments in the Unabomber case suggest a humbling lesson. The most sophisticated computer searches seemed incapable of unearthing a bomb-making hermit in the wilds of Montana. That task was left to one individual, who decided that he was, indeed, his brother's keeper.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
RICHARD McCLEAN, *Publisher & Chief Executive*
JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor & Vice President*
• WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • PAUL HORVITZ, *Deputy News Editor*
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editors* • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages*
• JONATHAN GAGE, *Business and Finance Editor*
• RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • JAMES McLEOD, *Advertising Director*
• JUANITA I. CASPARI, *International Development Director* • DIDIER BRUN, *Circulation Director.*
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Darrow

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: ihr@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190 Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785 U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1996, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Don't Reward North Korea for Its Bad Behavior

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — By ceasing to observe the Demilitarized Zone dividing the Korean Peninsula, a weak and failing North Korea is testing the resolve of the international community, especially the United States and Japan.

The last time Pyongyang went down this route, in the 1994 crisis over its nuclear reactors, the United States mollycoddled as much as it resisted. Not surprisingly, North Korea can now see the benefits of trying to wring yet more economic and political concessions out of an America fearful of a regional crisis. But will the United States, which recently stood firm against China over Taiwan, bend this time before North Korean threats?

The key to understanding Pyongyang's behavior is an appreciation of the depth of the hole the regime has dug for itself. North Korean officials know full well what they need to do to get out, but economic reform of the kind undertaken in China and Vietnam has been rejected. Pyongyang has seen how opening these countries to free-market forces and foreign investment has weakened the power of the ruling Communist parties. It is not prepared to take the risk of reform.

The result is a systemic crisis in which large-scale famine is merely a horrific symptom of a deeper problem. The only option Pyongyang can envision is to do what it did in 1994 — seek economic assistance on its own terms from America, Japan and other industrialized nations, while minimizing South Korean involvement. As in 1994, suggestions of a possible conflict or collapse are intended to stimulate foreign aid. Will such tactics work today?

With President Bill Clinton preparing to visit South Korea on April 16, the immediate trigger for Pyongyang's action is obvious. The Korean Energy Development Organization — set up by the United States, Japan, South Korea and other concerned countries to halt the North's clandestine program to develop nuclear weapons — has settled down to manage the danger. Pyongyang seems to have exhausted its leverage on that issue.

A sensible response from the United States, Japan and South Korea to Pyongyang's latest move should be based on four principles.

First, as Washington realized in the Taiwan crisis last month, it is sometimes necessary to make clear that you are prepared to use force to defend the principle that disputes should not be settled by military means. North Korea needs to be told, partly through U.S. action such as reinforcing its troops in South Korea, that threatening the use of force across the Demilitarized Zone will not work.

Second, the United States should eschew "constructive engagement." Pyongyang should not be offered more economic aid as a reward for bad behavior.

Third, America's allies should openly express support for a firm line. In the 1994 crisis, both South Korea and Japan undermined U.S. efforts to get tough with the North. Last month over Taiwan, however, Japan offered more support to the United States and, at least implicitly, seemed to recognize that its reluctance in 1994 was wrong.

Fourth, the countries opposing Pyongyang's menacing posture need to be prepared to hold steady for the long term. When this current threat passes, it is sure to be followed by even worse ones.

The regime in North Korea will collapse, quite possibly in a rapid and dangerous way. The international community — led by the United States, Japan and South Korea — must be ready to cope with such an outcome.

The writer, a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies and director of Britain's Pacific Asia program, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Free People Must Decide Which Vision of Russia to Support

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Here are the latest poll figures on the Russian election to be held, the world hopes, in June: Gennadi Zyuganov, the Communist leader, 20 percent; Boris Yeltsin, nonconqueror of Chechnya, 15 percent; Grigori Yavlinsky, the democratic reformer, 11 percent. A handful of others, including the nationalist wild man Vladimir Zhirinovsky, are in single digits. That means nearly half the electorate is undecided.

In the next two months, the figures for the leading three will rise. After Election Day, two will be left, to confront each other in a runoff. Most analysts believe that the Communist, who can claim a hard core of dissatisfied pensioners and old apparatchiks, will be one. The big question is: Who will be the other?

The question more to the point is this: Which candidate would most likely defeat the Communist?

Conventional wisdom holds that Yeltsin's the one. And it may well be right: The Russian president has iron control of the nation's television, including the so-called independent TV; he is featured every night and all other candidates are blocked out. Less well known is his tight hold on the nation's banks, giving him the ability to borrow and make payoffs on a grand scale.

Moreover, Mr. Yeltsin is getting active support from strange international bedfellows.

China's Communist leaders, who never liked the Russian party, will welcome him to Beijing next month to sign border and trade treaties. In return, Mr. Yeltsin will transfer arms and space technology that will save China years in its race to superpower status.

Similarly, the president of the United States will again embrace Mr. Yeltsin and ignore his political opponents at an economic conference in Moscow next month. President Bill Clinton's incredible request, made at the last summit meeting, to refrain from putting tariffs on Arkansas chickens — a favor to the lawyer whose commodity "advice" enriched the Clintons by $100,000 — has been heatedly denied and graciously granted.

No doubt this diplomatic assistance, on top of the IMF pre-election loan, will help. But another poll question undermines the White House strategy of trying to stop the Communists by putting all its chips on Mr. Yeltsin.

It's about candidates' "negatives." Asked who the voter would never support, the nut Zhirinovsky leads the field with 58 percent; Mr. Yeltsin draws negatives of 40 percent; the Communist Zyuganov has 26 percent, and Mr. Yavlinsky 6 percent.

Thinking wishfully, Yavlinsky supporters extrapolate this, in the two-man runoff, into their man beating the Communist by 5 percent while the deeply unpopular Mr. Yeltsin would lose to Mr. Zyuganov by 10 percent.

But what happened to the ultranationalist vote? As we saw a few years ago, that segment is substantial, over a fifth of the voters. If its leader is seen to be a buffoon, and if his naked anti-Semitism is recognized as a way of concealing a Jewish parent — where do Mr. Zhirinovsky's legions go?

Possibly to Alexander Lebed, the general who opposes the war in Chechnya. If he registers a million signatures by the deadline of April 16, he'll make a run. If not, he is seriously considering alliance with Mr. Yavlinsky, who offers him the Defense Ministry. The same Yavlinsky coalition might include a Perotlike eye surgeon who has populist appeal.

Yeltsin acolytes in the U.S. State Department snicker at reformers' chances. But when the youthful Mr. Yavlinsky, without benefit of government largesse or old-line Soviet cadres, can inspire 25,000 volunteers to deliver 3.5 million signatures, as he did last week; when he can attract Yelena Bonner Sakharov to his side; when unpaid teachers and doctors are on hunger strikes and anti-war sentiment runs silent and deep in villages resistant to the regime's monopoly TV — then perhaps some of us can be forgiven for not embracing the Clinton choice of a democratic champion.

Mr. Zyuganov offers Russians a look backward to Communist tyranny. Mr. Yeltsin offers a look around at corruption and stagnation. Mr. Yavlinsky, unburdened by Mr. Yeltsin's negative baggage, offers a look ahead to free markets and democracy. Certainly the reformer is a long shot to make the runoff, though he would instantly become the favorite if he did. Surely the U.S. government should become neutral in word and deed. But free people everywhere should be open about which Russian vision they're rooting for.

The New York Times.

It's Time to Challenge the Orthodoxy of Trade Globalization

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Those who have challenged the juggernaut of orthodox opinion on "globalization" and contemporary corporate practice owe readers a suggestion of what the alternatives may be — even if the newspaper column, a blunt instrument of debate, is not the ideal place in which to do so.

The transformation of the modern international economy by information technology is unstoppable. Technological change is not a political choice, even when it destroys employment. Trade liberalization, even though it has less effect on employment and living standards than technological change, is a political choice.

Corporate "downsizing," and the "outsourcing" of production to low-wage countries, are driven not only by globalization but by a corporate ethic that holds that maximizing return on invested capital must dictate management decisions.

This assignment of corporate priorities is again an arbitrary decision by society. Profit is essential to corporate survival, but there is no objective reason why maximizing profit should outrank every claim of society on the business corporation. This priority could be changed.

The identical priority animated business a century ago and was eventually repudiated by society. The socially predatory capitalism of the late 19th century provoked the corporate regulation and anti-trust and labor legislation of the American Progressive era, during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909).

After the crash of 1929, and during the Great Depression, further corporate regulation and social protection was installed by Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. In Western Europe, where a Bismarckian tradition of social protection already existed, a consensus between social democrats and Christian democrats after World War II created what has become known as "social capitalism." Britain, under Methodist and Marxist influences, created the welfare state.

Contrary to American myth, the European welfare states are not today "broke" as a result. They are not as broke as the United States. OECD estimations for 1995 show gross public debt in Germany, France and Britain lower than in the United States, while standards of social protection remain much higher.

During the first three postwar decades — when growth rates were much higher than now — Western capitalism, America's included, accepted norms of "corporate citizenship" or "stakeholder capitalism" that held that employees, and the community in which the corporation functioned, both had claims on the corporation as legitimate as those of stockholders.

Such a view is today widely dismissed as inappropriate, but the public has yet to ratify this judgment. Business, and those responsible for the intellectual climate in which business now functions, have unilaterally repudiated what before was an implied social contract.

This rupture of contract is justified in the name of global competition. A former official of GATT (since become the World Trade Organization), Teuvo Lehti, wrote last year that the argument for free trade has become transformed "from a useful, academically and practically based policy guide with appropriate qualifications, into a simplified dogma, the observance of which has for many people in many countries become an end in itself."

The positive consequences of liberalized trade are obvious, but they do not necessarily outweigh its destructive effects not only on employment and living standards in the advanced countries, but even in the countries that would seem its beneficiaries.

The exploitation of cheap labor in poor countries frequently has no sustained developmental effect. The industrialized agricultural exports of the advanced countries have often destroyed traditional agriculture and national self-sufficiency in poor countries, leaving worsened social and political conditions. Foreign-financed manufacturing frequently moves on in pursuit of still lower costs, leaving devastated peasant economies and urban slums overcrowded with the unemployed.

To assume that the invisible hand of the marketplace will bring eventual benefit for all is faith, not science. It is an assumption intellectually on a level with that which said that giving "all power to the soviets" in 1917 would eventually create a higher form of humanity. We are actually generating much human unhappiness, and social and political instability, without proof that the future benefits we expect will outweigh the harm.

What can be done? First, stabilize trade relations. Encourage regionalization of trade among nations of roughly comparable economic levels. Encourage the development of regional trading blocs, already a trend. There should be reasonable controls between them to limit predatory practices and the socially destructive consequences of certain forms of trade. Currency stabilization is important, to contain the destructive effects of speculation.

In addition, public action is necessary to redefine the social obligations of business and reward socially responsible conduct. The advanced nations owe one another a "social charter" of mutually acknowledged obligations to work force and citizenry. This has been proposed in the European Union but is resisted by London and Washington.

International trade should be subjected to social and labor standards, just as it now is subjected to environmental standards (that the latter is currently the case and the former is not is absurd, indeed a moral outrage).

More needs to be said, of course. This is a needed debate, to end the complacent economic orthodoxy of the last decade and a half.

International Herald Tribune.
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Creationists Revive a Nonissue

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Creationists are on the march again. Despite a 1987 7-to-2 Supreme Court ruling that "creation science" is religion, school boards and state legislatures all over America are debating whether evolution and Genesis must be taught as equally credible explanations of life's diversity. Despite a few setbacks — notably in Tennessee last week — creationists are winning, as more and more teachers deal with the controversy by not teaching either one.

In the midst of what is supposed to be a national effort to raise curricular standards and make American students more competitive with their peers in other countries, we Americans are caught in a debate that could almost have taken place when "On the Origin of Species" was hot off the press. Scientists, lawyers and parents chase after a succession of red herrings, of which the most egregious is that this is an issue of censorship and academic freedom in which fundamentalists — merely asking to expose students to multiple viewpoints — are the true liberals.

We have allowed creationists to suck us into a huge legal battle over a nonissue. Losing sight of the obvious, we solemnly summon up experts to debate scientific questions when — as creationists are the first to tell you — everyone knows that creationism is about religion.

It is about whether human life was created for a purpose or is the result of a random, unsupervised, natural process. Darwinian evolution doesn't trouble creationists because there are uncertainties about its mechanisms, as they have conned us into debating. No. It offends strict fundamentalists because if the biblical account of creation in Genesis isn't true, how can they trust the rest of the Bible? For others, Darwinian evolution is unacceptable because it means that human life is a cosmic accident, with no purpose, and that robs life of its moral bearings.

No attempt to cloak creationism in the trappings of the scientific process can hide the fact that it fails on every point: It begins with a supernatural proposition, it cannot be submitted to any observational test and, to stand up, it requires us to pick and choose among the available evidence.

The newest creationist argument, intelligent design, reveals the degree to which this debate has degenerated into a legal skirmish. Constructed to avoid anything the Supreme Court mentioned as proving a religious basis — including simultaneous creation, the flood or a direct mention of God — it holds that life's intricacy can be explained only if an intelligent designer — unnamed — was at work.

Ironically, creationists want evolution to be taught "only" as theory, not as fact. This, they think, means that it is unproven and therefore no more entitled to scientific respect than the biblical story. The opposite is true. A scientific theory — as in atomic theory, the theory of relativity or the theory of evolution — is not less than fact, but a proposition that explains a large body of fact. It is not an immutable mathematical law, but as it survives thousands of experimental tests, is refined to account for new data and proves its predictive power, a theory becomes something bigger, more powerful than fact.

There is no theory in science more solidly grounded, more widely accepted or more able to illuminate a huge body of observed fact than the theory of evolution. Laws that bar its teaching or scare teachers into avoiding it, or which confuse students (and parents) into thinking that theory means a guess, will cripple the teaching of all the natural sciences.

Seventy years after the Scopes trial and 125 years after Darwin, isn't it time to agree to teach religion at home and in church and get on with the business of educating world-class scientists?

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Corean Crisis

ST. PETERSBURG — Troubles which have been rumored for some time are maturing in Corea. The last news from Seoul says that the Coreans are determined to exterminate the Japanese, holding them responsible for the murder of the Queen. Bands have been organized to threaten the Japanese factories. The Japanese have sent warships to Fusan, Tientsin and Nisun. In Japan, the army is being increased.

1921: Body Lunatic

PARIS — At exactly 9:44 yesterday morning [April 8], 800,000 Parisian noses pointed skyward. The kaleidoscopic changes in the color of their tips was only incidental in the action noted on the part of the Parisian body lunatic, which was watching what the moon was doing to the sun. The understudy was casting a reflection on the brilliance of the Old Sol. Serious results followed. The temperature lowered. A chill wind arose. Uncannily, everything changed color. 800,000 noses remained motionless. A cab-horse stopped stock still in its course and gazed, bleary-eyed.

1946: Style Ban Eased

WASHINGTON — The three-year-old style restrictions, which had banned "French cuffs" and other style touches from women's and children's clothing, were removed yesterday [April 7] by an amendment to the War-time Style Order. The Civilian Production Administration ended its ban on 25 inch women's coats. The original intent of prohibiting coats shorter than 33 inches was to prevent a new fashion from making existing apparel unstylish. The change also permits belts and belt loops on skirts and slacks.

OPINION/LETTERS

In the Death of a War Reporter and Father, a Lesson About Journalism

By John Darnton

LONDON — Journalism is not just a job. Any reporter who is good at what he does believes this on some level, no matter how he tries to wrap the sentiment in cynicism.

I don't know how others came

MEANWHILE

to that conviction, but in my case it was thrust upon me, accepted as part of family lore.

I was 11 months old when my father died in 1942, killed as a war correspondent for The New York Times by friendly fire in the Pacific. I have no memory of him; nor does my brother, Bob, who was two and a half years older and who stood at the door and watched him walk away, a towering figure with a dashing mustache who stands out in all the photographs.

The story of how my father died was raised, in our tight little circle of three, to the status of epic. A veteran of the Red Arrow A Division in World War I, he was too old at 45 to fight in World War II but volunteered to go as a correspondent.

In an advance landing craft, he was with a unit moving along the coast of New Guinea. In a pocket-sized notebook, he scrawled sights and sounds along the way, collecting color for his article (one bird had a cry that sounded as if it were rebuking him for overwriting and "wasting cable tolls").

Then a plane flew overhead, its markings unclear. "Jap or ours?" he scribbled. He continued taking notes as the plane passed over. Then it returned and dropped a bomb.

It exploded some distance away, but shrapnel struck and killed the skipper, Lieutenant Bruce Fahnestock. My father grabbed the wheel. The plane circled, returned and dropped a second bomb, which sent a piece of metal straight into the back of his neck. Death, we were told, was instantaneous. No one else was hurt.

Our mother never remarried. From time to time my brother and I would suggest a possible suitor, but she never followed up on our suggestions and I suspect we would have been disappointed if she had.

Often the discussions of our father's death led to discussions of dictatorship and then of democracy and the imperative to defend it, always.

Often the talks would move on to journalism. A family recovers from death by giving it meaning, and in our family the article of faith was that he died as a newspaperman, seeking out the truth and giving voice to people fighting for their country half a world away.

The talks were not always easy; even 25 years later, my mother would still cry while rereading a letter he wrote to his older brother Tom, in which he talked of the need to defeat Hitler and Hirohito to make the world fit for his two sons.

My brother tried newspapering after college, but gave it up for his first love, history. Family tradition had picked me for an engineer. But I suppose it was preordained that when I graduated from college and married, I would end up at a newspaper.

Over time, a strange thing happened — my father became not less, but more, of a presence. A handful at The Times remembered him, though often with a vagueness I found exasperating.

I retrieved his articles from the paper's morgue and read his coverage of an election in California and his war reporting. Once he dodged fire by jumping into a trench, where he landed his knee "in the back of a private from Brooklyn."

These episodes were like visitations. The most profound happened in 1976, eight years after my mother died, in the weeks before I went off to cover wars in Africa. A package arrived. It contained his notebook, taken off his body by a colleague from the Chicago Tribune who left it in a filing cabinet where it turned up 34 years later.

In it I read of the birds and of Lieutenant Fahnestock's death and saw the notation "Jap or ours?" — a foreshadowing of the confusion that led to his death, since the plane that attacked his vessel turned out to be American after all.

The visitations tapered off for awhile, but resumed recently with several letters from unknown men, veterans mostly. We realized they were writing because they had reached a certain age and were putting their affairs in order.

Some of them wrote at length of the Pacific and the war, an outpouring of names and memories and descriptions that were surprisingly vivid. Some of the letters were very matter-of-fact, others sad in an almost wistful way.

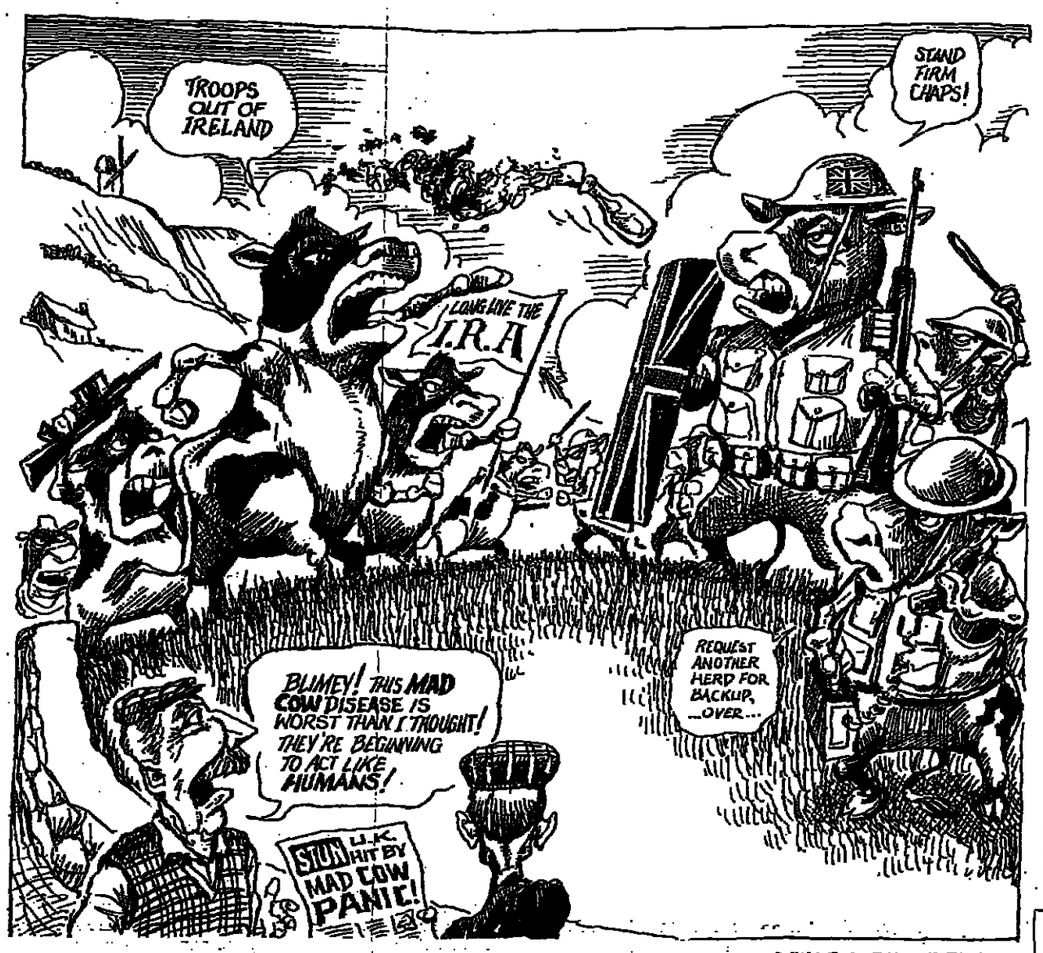
Some unburdened themselves of long-buried secrets. One man, contradicting what we had been told earlier about the circumstances of my father's death, recalled how brave our father had been as he was being rowed to shore, lying wounded for hours.

I thought of these things as I learned of the death last week of another Times correspondent, Nathaniel Nash, who died along with Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown and more than 30 others in a plane crash in Croatia — for Mr. Nash was the first Times correspondents since World War II to be killed while working on assignment.

I thought of how, no matter what, Mr. Nash will be a presence in the lives of his three children, who will hear of him for years to come from his friends and colleagues.

And I was pleased to read that he had said, speaking of the challenge of working at a newspaper, that "to thrive there you can't be cynical."

The New York Times.



By KAL in The Sun (Baltimore)/CatW Syndicate.

Beef: Real Food for Real Heart Attacks

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Restoring "consumer confidence" in the safety of eating body parts of cattle is the pitched goal of the British government now that its population of flesh-eaters has been frightened off by "mad cow" disease.

The effort is shared by the keepers of the beef culture in the United States. Meat industry officials have been as aggressive as the bulls of Pamplona in telling America's steak and hamburger lovers to keep chomping away: The carcasses are safe, healthy and every bit as real food for real people as the actor James Garner said in TV commercials they were, before he had a real fine heart-bypass operation.

Without doubt, the panic about "mad cow" disease, which causes small holes in the brains of cattle, is an overreaction. In the absence of hard medical proof that the eating of cattle diseased with bovine spongiform encephalopathy causes a similar nerve disorder in humans, all that's been presented are announcements that a suspected link may exist.

This tenuousness has created a scare far out of proportion to the available scientific evidence. It contrasts starkly with the mountain of credible information on the health care costs of meat itself. Heart disease, cancer, hypertension, diabetes, obesity and food-borne illnesses are among the medical blights directly associated with flesh-eating.

The American Heart Association puts the cost of heart disease in 1996 at $66.4 billion, which includes spending for hospital and home nursing care, drugs, physicians, and lost output. More than 13 million Americans suffer coronary heart disease. More than 500,000 Americans die annually from heart attacks.

If "mad cow" disease can cause an international panic and political heartburn in the British Parliament because a dozen or so Britons may have contracted a rare nerve disorder from tainted beef, it should follow that the heavens themselves would be shaken by humanity's outcry over the proven deadliness of meat that's available everywhere.

Why isn't this happening? John A.

Mad cows aside, why eat meat at all?

McDougall, the California doctor and writer, has a theory. "We've come to accept cardiovascular disease as a natural consequence of living," writes this author of "McDougall's Heart Medicine: Never Have a Heart Attack Again."

Dr. McDougall is a voice of medical sanity sounding amid the self-serving cacophony heard from the sellers and advertisers of animal foods.

"When I recommend a mostly vegetarian diet," he writes, "I'm not asking people to do something bizarre, or out of the ordinary. All I'm asking is that we go back to doing what people have been doing for a million years or so. From the standpoint of long human experience, the American diet is the anomaly. It is the first time large numbers of humans have consumed so much animal foods, fat, refined foods and artificial ingredients.

"The failure of the American medical profession to encourage people to adopt the traditional human diet — the low-fat vegetarian diet — as the primary therapy for heart disease contributes to the 1.25 million preventable heart attacks" annually, he says.

Not all doctors have been herded into conformity by the economic and propagandistic might of the meat and cattle industry. The Physicians' Committee for Responsible Medicine, a Washington nonprofit group, has created a newspaper ad with a drawing of a man and a cow arm in arm and with holes in their heads. "The way some people eat meat," the copy read, "we wonder if cows aren't the only ones with holes in their heads."

The committee sought to place the ad, at a cost of $1,000, in The Des Moines Register. The newspaper's publisher said no, arguing that "the ad did not meet The Register's standards for accuracy and fairness." In cow country, apparently, no beefing about beef is to be tolerated. Industry ads can run ad nauseam touting nauseating meat, but a well-established fact or two that might offend cattle barons? Never.

On March 30, The Register ran a news article about the publisher's rejection. It labeled the physician's committee an "anti-meat group." That was wrong-headed, too. The doctors aren't anti-meat, they're pro-health.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Canadian Topics

Regarding "Giant Montreal Airport: Whitest of Elephants" (April 3):

This otherwise excellent article errs on one point: Mirabel Airport owes its existence to politics, not to excessive optimism about air traffic.

Separatism was at its ugliest in 1969, when more than two dozen terrorist bombs were set off around Montreal, including in the stock exchange, and in 1970 when Labor Minister Pierre Laporte was kidnapped and killed by militant separatists, at which time Prime Minister Trudeau imposed martial law.

Ottawa conceived the airport to extend the federal government's holdings — and, hence, hold — in the province for purely political reasons. U.S. and overseas airlines strenuously opposed the project, as did Canadian airlines, including state-owned Air Canada. The favored option was an extension of the airport already in use, Dorval, or an upgrading of St. Hubert field, a military base closer to Montreal. Air traffic growth was, even then, fast shifting to Toronto, and so it has continued. These opinions were rejected by Ottawa.

Mirabel was an *éléphant blanc* from the start, and a perfect example of how to waste taxpayers' money.

FRANK GRAY.
London.

Regarding "Montreal's Deep Malaise" (March 25):

As a "departed Montrealer" I read with interest this article on the decline and fall of what was once Canada's only real city.

I also happened to be in the city days before the last referendum on independence. As an anglophone who moves on both sides of the divide, I found the situation particularly difficult, because to have made an observation would have alienated friends from either side.

It was therefore with some anger that I recently heard a French radio announcer go on at some length about how a certain French-Canadian singer was not "Canadian" but "Québecois."

Surely it is time for the French to butt out of the Quebec question and let Canadians and Quebec settle the matter. De Gaulle did quite enough damage with his "Vive le Québec Libre" in 1967. The legacy of that speech is only too visible in today's Montreal.

Perhaps by the time the next referendum is held, enough opponents of independence will have departed to more stable climes. I did it 10 years ago with regret — now I know it was the right decision.

EVA MULLER-ALLAN.
Earlsferry, Scotland.

Correction

A passage in "Settle for a Deal on Land Mines" by Jo-Anne Velin (Opinion, March 28) was distorted by an editing error. The correct version: It is a strange request by China because no self-destructing mine known to exist can escape a metal detector.

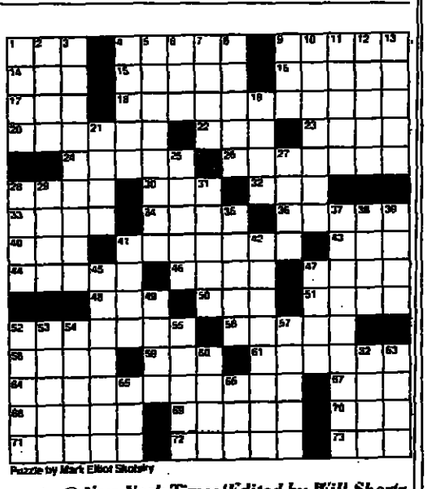
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 F.D.R.'s predecessor
4 Florida city
9 Make into law
14 The Greatest
15 Lexicon. Abbr.
16 Literary style
17 Tombstone letters
18 Slated for court
20 Tile work
22 See 25-Down
23 Painter Paul
24 Opposite of modern
26 Spots for Christmas decorations
28 Mobil rival
30 Plunder
32 French law
33 Senator-astronaut Garn
34 1982 Jeff Bridges cyberfilm
35 Prefix with -hedron
40 Breakfasted
41 Kettledrums
43 "Ben——"
44 Hoffman role —— Rizzo
46 Opera set in Egypt
47 Lane co-worker
48 "Holy smokes!"
50 Small bite
51 Work units
52 Early Allen flick
56 Loverboy
58 "Get ——!" ("Start working!")
59 —— Na Na
61 60's-70's TV western
64 1976 James Taylor album
67 Roller skate accessory
68 Seduced
69 "Do I dare to eat a peach?" poet
70 Baseball stat
71 Iditarod racers
72 "True Confessions" novelist
73 Quite a load

DOWN

1 Injure
2 Advertising award
3 It helps you shake a leg
4 Egg-shaped
5 Vivaldi's "The Four Seasons," e.g.
6 Pretense
7 Bert of "The Wizard of Oz"
8 At right angles to the keel
9 Freudian focus
10 Absence at "dress-down days"
11 Leg support
12 Angler's basket
13 Heads, in Le Havre
19 Poker command
21 Skin softener
25 With 22-Across, title role for Sally Field
27 Reply to the Little Red Hen
28 Slightly open
29 Pro: ——
31 Arrive casually
35 Low point
37 Rod Laver's nickname
38 Crosspiece
39 These may be fine
41 Roger Rabbit, e.g.
42 Creamy pastry
45 Enveloped
47 Peachy ——
49 Kind of waist
52 Seethes
53 Make void
54 Saltpeter, in Salisbury
55 With oxfords
57 Photo finish
60 Org. that defends freedoms
62 Architect Saarinen
63 Actor O'Neal
65 Mag. workers
66 Relation



Puzzle by Mark Elliot Shoshky

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of April 8

A	L	I	V	E		A	P	B	S		F	E	S	S
L	O	D	E	S		S	H	O	O		O	N	I	T
F	R	E	N	C	H	K	I	S	S		O	G	R	E
A	D	M	I	R	E			H	O	S	T	L	E	R
			C	O	M	P				O	P	I	N	E
B	E	D	E	W		A	R	M	A	D	A	S		
O	S	U		S	T	R	A	I	N		T	H	I	N
O	A	T	S		H	E	N	N	A		H	I	L	O
M	U	C	K		I	N	G	O	T	S		V	I	N
		H	I	P	S	T	E	R		P	A	Y	E	E
S	E	T	T	O				S	L	O	G			
P	A	R	T	I	E	S			E	N	A	B	L	E
I	S	E	E		S	W	I	S	S	T	E	A	K	
N	E	A	R		M	A	C	E		O	H	A	R	E
S	S	T	S		E	P	I	C		R	A	N	D	D

Jotting Pad

INTERDEAN INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL
PARIS (1) 39201400

CARLO A. SIGON FLEW EMIRATES BUSINESS CLASS, ROME-DUBAI.

Carlo A. Sigon, award-winning film director, on Emirates (award-winning airline).

A stewardess from central castings brings me a cool glass of Veuve Cliquot. I might go for a second take on this one.

Over there a guy is sending a fax — from 10,000m! I yearn to know what it's about. Market share? Undying love? What's the story??

CANCAN

FAX OR BOARD

Lunch opens with lobster and mango, closes with a creamy camembert, and there's a pretty good second act in between.

ACTION

PERSONAL VIDEO

But I got a complaint.
On the personal-video system there's a film by a guy called Spielberg, one by a guy called Stone, but nothing by a guy called Sigon. Maybe I'll fax my agent...

Emirates
THE FINEST IN THE SKY

81 INTERNATIONAL AWARDS, 58 INTERNATIONAL DESTINATIONS. FOR DETAILS CALL EMIRATES OR YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT.

From left, Mizrahi's turtleneck sweater and jacket; Blass's off-the shoulder sweater; de la Renta's short fur coat and leather pants; Klein's asymmetric jersey dress; Karan's chiffon and velvet dress; Lauren's dandy suit.

Christopher Moore

For America's Big 3, A Skillful Balancing Act

Karan, Klein and Lauren Pull It Off

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — It was a tightrope act — but American fashion's big three — Donna Karan, Calvin Klein and Ralph Lauren — all pulled it off, balancing masculine and feminine and 1990s with 1970s.

The elements were much the same, the silhouette thin and long for belted pantsuits, maxi coats and ankle-length dresses in soft knit and silky jersey. Colors were mostly dark and uniform-inspired, from brown through navy and eggplant. The drabness was illuminated by sparkling fabrics and the flat-plane simplicity was countered by intricate cutting.

Klein's show was right on target. His military looks were subtle — epaulettes on a tunic jacket or wrap coats plush with wool fleece or cashmere velvet. The colors were dull but rich: pine green, earth brown, gunmetal grape, often mixed in geometric blocks, or occasionally lightened as an asparagus-green tunic slipped over a spinach-green skirt.

Soft dresses were the focus as Klein, who once made his pantsuit his image, turned to a modern womanliness.

The dresses came ankle-length or shorter in matt jersey, often with a hood as a cowl on the nape. A bit austere and monk-like? Not really, because the dresses were sliced asymmetrically, creating a liquid geometry as angular seaming slithered over body curves.

Klein's forward march from stark minimalism also included pants in a Prada-esque print and a zig-zag patterned dress. They looked hip and modern, and in Klein's strong show, dresses that showed flesh through wafer-thin gashes were also elegant and sensual.

Ralph Lauren said before his show that he was excited by stretch fabrics that gave a fresh twist to mod-meets-dandy pantsuits — curving jackets over jeans-cut pants that hugged the thighs. The designer also said that he had put the emphasis on luxurious fabrics like ruby-red velvet for a pantsuit or a double-faced cashmere in slate and pale grey.

"It's a real Savile Row sensibility — a little bit David Niven, a little teddy boy — a well-dressed English dresser," he said, referring to the shapely jackets with spiffy neckties.

The skill was in the mix, of soft cashmere furrowed as a mole-brown corduroy coat, or sweet colors like a winter-sky-blue for a long coat over cloud-grey suede pants. Such tactile luxury was used to take the menswear edge off a collection that was mostly about pants, with a few long skirts. For evening, the message was lean and simple, with textural interest in hammered silk or metallic lace. It all expressed Lauren's credo: "Timelessness and quality."

Donna Karan played with color and texture, ending her show with devoré, or burned-out, velvet gowns in purple, lime and indigo, showing flesh through the patchy pile. More skin came in daywear as necklines were opened to the waist on a zippered tunic — a look linked in fashion minds to Gucci, as is the one-color silhouette from head to pony-skin boots.

WHAT Karan makes her own is the understanding of women's lives and how to serve them. The show started with jumpsuits — a strong trend of the season. These all-in-ones with sheer tops were the base of the long, lean look, over which were a brisk, short camel coat, a sashed jacket in ginger suede or a leather coat sweeping to the ankles. The well-planned collection was a serene way of making palatable a new length and a new mood.

Does a sugar-pink jumpsuit catch the spirit of modern times? Like so much on Isaac Mizrahi's runway, it was not quite clear whether that garment was meant to be for real, or just a witty take — like the hilarious gossip-column style program notes. The designer's problem seems to be two-fold — either he has an idea but can't quite cut it, as in leaden skirts and lumpy evening dresses, or he thinks that the wit and merriment he exudes while taking his bow, somehow get stitched into clothes that are plain boring: belted jacket, slim pants and turtleneck sweaters.

"I had fun with the colors — I had fun doing all of it," said Mizrahi. That came across only in the best of the show, when supermodels came out in bright jumpsuits and dashing mohair coats.

Geoffrey Beene is fashion's founding father of the sleek jumpsuit and the sliced-and-scissored spare dress. Those looks are now hot and New Kids on the Block should study Beene's intricate cutting, his ability to make a zipper snake round the hips and his skill at making it all look so simple. Beene's fragile silhouette was elongated this season with collars reduced to skimpy lapels and jackets wrapped with Japanese obi-sashes. Coats were printed with graphic blocks and circles — another hot look that is proof of Beene's forward vision.

Plunge-front necklines (very Gucci once again) were the fashion statement from Michael Kors. His sportswear, though sleek and modern, could use a dash of bruised-eye,

The designers cut a fine line between masculine and feminine and a mix of 1990s with 1970s.

Studio 54-style decadence hovering around other runways. But within Kors's limited perspective, lean pants with a deep buckle-belt, V-neck buttonless shirts and double-faced maxi coats in chocolate, camel and cream colors looked sumptuous.

"The spirit of America? That's what it is about," said Bill Blass, whose lower-priced line, which opened the show in a burst of blanket checks, is called Bill Blass USA. The designer sent out a powerful show of bright jackets, some with triple rows of buttons, shown merrily with vivid matching hose. Plaid coats and check suits were some of the rare clothes on New York runways that seem appropriate for the country as well as the city. For evening, Blass showed printed velvet jackets and gilded lace à la Chanel, but he caught fashion's zeitgeist with his sliced-away sweaters for a fresh take on an all-American evening look.

Something strange was afoot in Oscar de la Renta's show. Every time the designer sent out models wearing flat shoes — with leather pants under a shrimp-pink shaved mink or with a matador jacket and slim velvet pants — the silhouette seemed fresh and modern. But high heels with pleated skirts and check suits seemed matronly. De la Renta remained true to his decorative aesthetic, using sparkling jewelry defiantly. This season, the shine was also built into the fabric, as a glen-plaid coat swung out over pants and a gold lace dress glittered.

Just when the ugly aesthetic has taken root in the copyists' collections, Miuccia Prada smartly moved her Miu Miu line forward. In a charming collection, she mixed geometric tailoring with the beribboned dresses that were like old-fashioned vests from a bride's bottom drawer.

The New York collections — which were too drawn out but finally produced the right stuff — closed the international collections for fall/winter.

In America, as in Europe, there is a consensus about the new long, slim silhouette with tactile fabrics and rich, dark colors fleshing out the lean lines.

"What makes this World Business Class so special?"

"Your own experience."

KLM and Northwest Airlines have a service that's in a class of its own. Experience the comfort of more legroom, seats with better recline, gourmet meals plus personal phone and video. Experience World Business Class.

Contact your travel agent, your KLM or Northwest office or call +31 20 4 747 747.

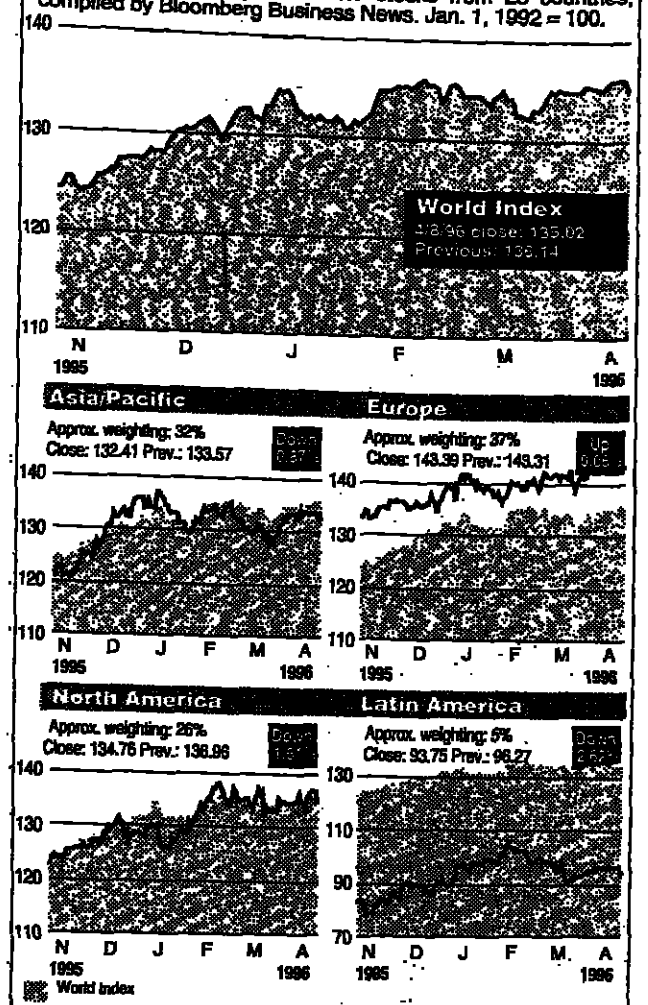
NORTHWEST AIRLINES KLM Royal Dutch Airlines

World Business Class

Herald International Tribune
BUSINESS / FINANCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1996

THE TRIB INDEX: 135.02

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change		Mon. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	141.23	142.27	-0.73	Capital Goods	143.51	143.91	-0.28
Utilities	129.66	130.67	-0.77	Raw Materials	158.87	159.40	-0.33
Finance	123.04	124.01	-0.78	Consumer Goods	142.01	143.45	-1.00
Services	122.62	124.36	-1.40	Miscellaneous	139.80	139.59	+0.15

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

© International Herald Tribune

Buyout Firm's 'Halo Effect'

Washington Insiders Open Doors for Carlyle

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In its nine years of buying and selling other companies, Carlyle Group of Washington has been a tiny asteroid in the universe of venture and buyout companies, compared with larger competitors on Wall Street such as Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts and Forstmann, Little & Co.

But in recent months, Carlyle has lofted itself into the upper atmosphere of buyout players by raising $1.3 billion in new funds with which to strike future deals, Wall Street investment specialists say.

Carlyle has done it with a combination of superb investing skills by some less-well-known specialists and subtle marketing of three luminary partners, former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, former Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci and the former White House budget chief, Richard G. Darman.

Over the past six years, Carlyle, which calls itself a merchant bank' has earned annual returns of 32.7 percent for its investors, including banks, pension funds, wealthy individuals and its partners, according to its promotional literature. That is impressive compared with the stock market's returns of 13 percent a year over the same period.

Carlyle has enjoyed its greatest success in the last 18 months, reaping eye-popping profits by selling several of its defense companies. Those successes made it possible for Carlyle to raise its $1.3 billion bankroll.

Carlyle's investors now include some of the savviest players in finance, from George Soros (who committed $100 million) to the California Public Employees' Retirement System. Others include Citicorp, NationsBank Corp., BankAmerica Corp. and the Gannett Co. pension fund.

Although Carlyle has only 40 employees, it is one of the Washington region's largest companies because it controls or has big stakes in businesses with work forces in the thousands and sales of $4 billion.

Some of Carlyle's investments, such as in Fresh Fields Markets Inc., have nothing to do with government, while others do, such as its controlling interest in BDM International Inc., a data consultant for federal agencies.

Other investments include Baker & Taylor, a leading U.S. book distributor and CB Commercial (formerly Coldwell Banker), one of America's top real estate concerns.

One of Carlyle's most impressive recent investments was in defense contractor Magnavox Electronic Systems Co.

In 1983, shortly after Mr. Baker was recruited, Carlyle competed with several other firms to buy Magnavox from Philips Electronics NV of the Netherlands. At the request of his partners, Mr. Baker called Stephen Tumminello, chief executive of Philips's U.S. subsidiary, and asked him to sell to Carlyle, promising that Carlyle would take care of his employees, said someone who was present. Mr. Tumminello's reply: "It's simple, Jim. You just have to pay more than anyone else."

Carlyle paid $165 million for Magnavox and it flourished. Last year, when Carlyle sold Magnavox to Hughes Electronics Corp. for $370 million, Carlyle's investors

See CARLYLE, Page 12

Viacom Joins Kirch In European Battle For Digital Pay-TV

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Kirch Group will acquire the German-language rights to telvision shows and films produced by Paramount Pictures Corp. under an agreement announced Monday with the studio's parent, Viacom Inc.

The companies said the alliance would also include agreements to broaden Viacom's presence in the European television market and to expand Kirch's programming lineup as it prepared to launch a digital pay-TV service in Europe.

The announcement comes in the wake of an alliance by five major companies that will compete with Kirch for what is expected to be a lucrative market in European digital television.

The agreement announced on Monday was retroactive to Jan. 1, the companies said, and would be effective for a five-year period that could be mutually extended for another five years.

Financial terms were not disclosed, but an analyst at the brokerage UBS Securities, Ed Hatch, said the deal could be valued at as much as $1.7 billion over 10 years.

In addition to German-language rights to Paramount shows and films made during the term of the alliance, Kirch also obtained the Continental European rights to certain Paramount television series as well as an expansion of rights it holds to the Paramount movie and television library.

For its part, Kirch agreed to carry Viacom's MTV-Europe and VH-1 Germany networks, programming from the Nickleodeon network, and additional Viacom shows on its new digital pay-TV service.

Viacom, an entertainment and publishing company, also received a 90-day option to acquire a 12 percent stake from Kirch in Gestevision Telecinco SA, which owns Estudios TeleCinco, Spain's third-largest television network. The agreement marked the latest move by Viacom to expand internationally.

"Our goal has been to make Viacom a stronger presence in Europe, and these transactions clearly illustrate our commitment to participate in the enormous opportunities that are available to us," Sumner Redstone, the chairman of Viacom, said.

In New York, Viacom's shares closed at $40.625, down 25 cents.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX)

Audit Shows Trouble At Malaysian Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — An audit of state-owned Perwaja Steel Sdn. revealed evidence of mismanagement and "cheating," Anwar Ibrahim, Malaysia's finance minister, told Parliament on Monday.

Mr. Anwar said the audit by Price Waterhouse & Co. was not yet completed, but said the probe had unearthed irregularities that saddled Perwaja with 2.5 billion ringgit ($988 million) in debt.

He told the Bernama news agency that there were "serious weaknesses" in the running of the company and said "we have strong evidence there were elements of cheating or misappropriation."

Mr. Anwar said the audit showed that about 76.4 million ringgit was paid to Frilsham Enterprises Inc., allegedly a subsidiary of NKK Corp. of Japan. But he said the government has not been able to determine whether the subsidiary actually existed.

"Once we have proven that the payment is in no way legitimate, we will view the matter very seriously and act promptly," he said.

Mr. Anwar said the government would not shield any guilty parties, including Eric Chia, who resigned as managing director in August.

"Let me categorically say that no individual is going to be protected over any irregularities in Perwaja," he said.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Raytheon to Buy Chrysler Units

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts — Raytheon Co., in a move to bolster its defense-electronics business as government spending shrinks, said Monday it would buy most of the defense and aerospace holdings of Chrysler Corp. for $455 million in cash.

Chrysler said it would also receive a dividend of $20 million, raising the value of the deal to $475 million.

Raytheon is to acquire two units of Chrysler's technologies division: Electrospace Systems Inc., a Richardson, Texas-based maker of electronic-warfare and secure-communications systems for the U.S. government, and Technologies Airborne Systems, a Waco, Texas-based operation that modifies military and commercial aircraft for U.S. and foreign customers.

Dennis J. Picard, Raytheon's chairman and chief executive, said the acquisition was "consistent with our successful strategy to remain a top-tier defense contractor as well as a strong, diversified commercial company." He said the deal "solidifies our position in a consolidating defense industry."

The combined annual revenue of the two units was $500 million, according to Elizabeth Allen, a Raytheon spokeswoman. At the end of 1995, she added, the units had a backlog of more than $700 million.

Raytheon, which sells defense-electronics equipment, appliances and engineering services, had revenue last year of $11.7 billion.

Raytheon's move comes at a time when its defense-industry competitors are joining forces. In January, Lockheed Martin Corp. announced plans to acquire most of Loral Corp. for $9.1 billion in a transaction that would reinforce its position as the world's largest defense company. Also in January, Northrop Grumman Corp. agreed to buy Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s electronics business for $3 billion.

Investors on Monday were skeptical of Raytheon's move. Its shares fell to $51.50, down $1.125 on the New York Stock Exchange. Chrysler shares fell $1.75, to $61.625.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Clouds Loom for Global Economy

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — So far, the 1990s have been good to the global economy. Booming world trade and the spread of free-market policies have helped bring peace and prosperity to a growing portion of the planet's population. The question is whether the decade, not to mention the century and the millennium, will end on such a high note. According to at least one well-known watcher of the economic horizon, storm clouds may be gathering.

Hitherto, says Robert Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs (International), optimism about the global economy has been justified by five major trends: the continuing move towards free trade; the drive to cut budget deficits in industrial countries; widespread deregulation; growing harmony between former Cold War adversaries in Europe; and increasing cooperation among the emerging economic powers in Asia.

It has been widely assumed that these trends would continue. In fact, however, every one of them is now open to question, Mr. Hormats told a meeting at the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington last week.

Following a political backlash against free trade in the United States, Europe and some emerging nations, "The momentum towards a more open global economy has pretty well stopped," he said.

Support for deficit reduction has ebbed in the United States and Europe, and the Japanese deficit is increasing. The wave of international deregulation that began in Britain and the United States in the early 1980s is continuing, but with waning enthusiasm.

Post-Cold War harmony is threatened in Europe by an increasingly nationalistic Russia, and in Asia by an assertive China. The aggressives stance by both countries could induce their neighbors to switch productive resources into military budgets, slowing economic growth.

The outlook for 5 beneficial trends has turned unclear.

None of these developments is particularly dangerous by itself, Mr. Hormats said. But taken together, they give grounds for concern.

The upshot could be growing protectionism, rising interest rates, upward pressure on the dollar and a return to government interventionism. Growing economic efficiency, the basis of future prosperity, would be undermined.

It could become difficult to integrate Russia and China into the world economic and political system, as Japan and Germany were after World War II — the biggest challenge for the West as the millennium approaches.

Mr. Hormats is a bit too gloomy. He underestimates the positive forces still at work in the world economy. World trade is still growing healthily, international economic integration is continuing, and technological progress is forging rapidly ahead.

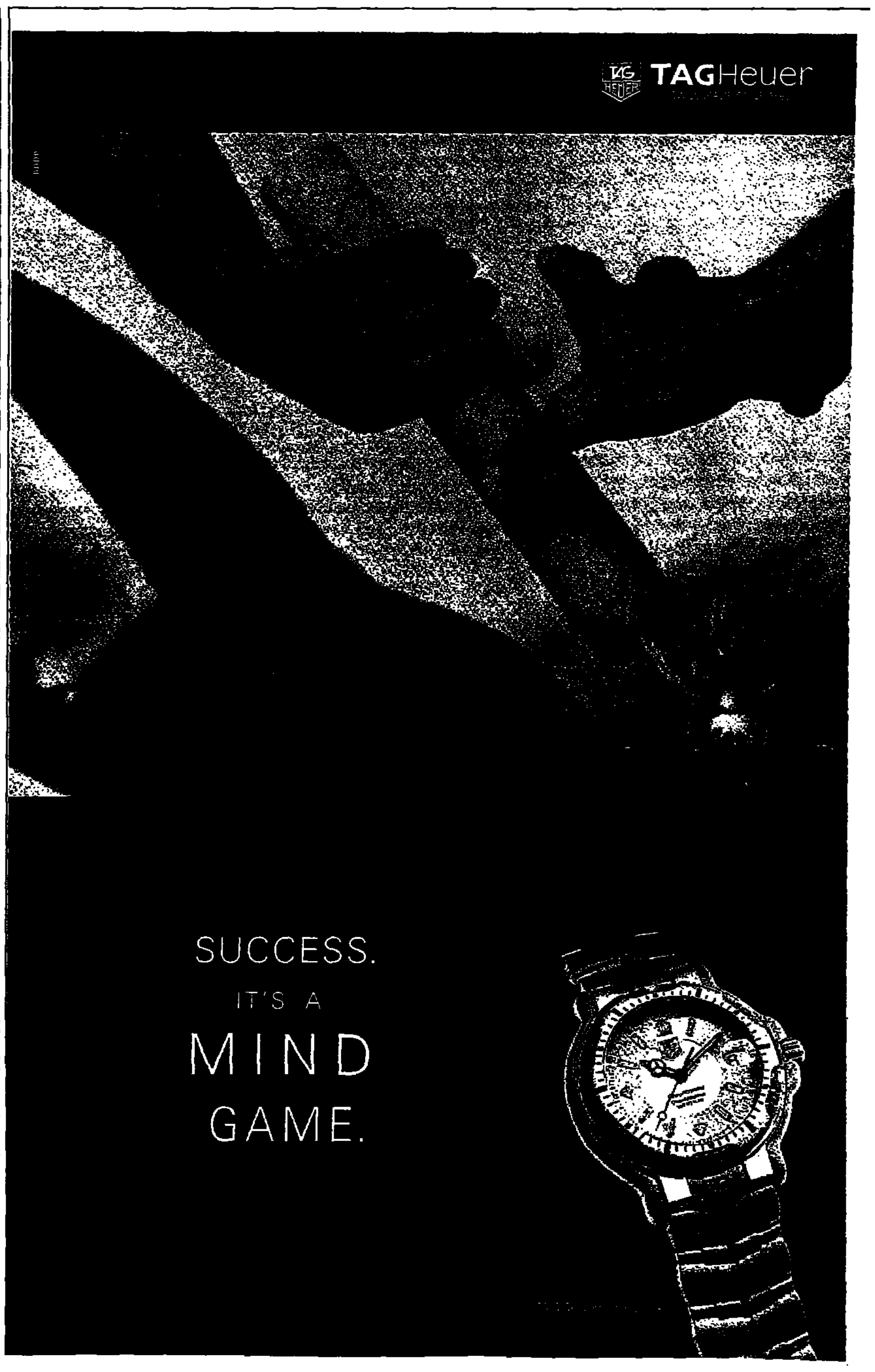
Although the move toward free trade has lost momentum, support is growing, admittedly spasmodically, for another big round of world trade negotiations, which might start around 2000. With luck, an aggressive Russia might actually prod the European Union into accelerating its eastward enlargement.

But most of Mr. Hormats's advice is sound. If trouble is to be avoided, the case for free trade, and for budget-deficit reduction, must be made forcefully in the United States. In Europe, tight fiscal policies should be offset by aggressive cuts in interest rates.

The West has been far too feeble towards Russia since the Cold War ended. But Mr. Hormats is right to warn against a knee-jerk return to Cold War attitudes in America if a communist wins the Russian presidency in June.

He is also right to urge the United States to renew most-favored-nation trade status for China this summer, even though opposition in Congress will probably make renewal even more difficult than it was last year.

If the world is to continue on its current path towards peace and prosperity, the West must try to lure Russia and China into its economic embrace, not push them away.



CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

April 4/April 5/April 8

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.655	2.536	1.1175	4.928	0.106*	—	5.539*	1.3825	1.5405*	1.218	1.337*
Brussels	30.453	46.538	20.5347	6.0051	1.9446*	18.383	—	25.449	0.2833	22.44	24.54*
Frankfurt	1.4805	2.2589	—	0.2936	0.9484*	0.8944	4.8667*	1.2369	1.3834*	1.0984	1.1958*
London (a)	1.53	—	2.264	7.7201	2,388.46	2.5297	46.518	1.8282	163.725	2.0774	189.265
Madrid	124.82	189.337	83.749	24.575	7.934*	74.914	4.0764	103.956	115.874*	91.426	—
Milan	1,560.09	2,383.35	1,053.70	309.35	—	944.55	51.261	1,280.45	14.55	1,140.59	12.644
New York (b)	—	1.5307 a	1.481	5.0495	1,565.80	1.6546	30.46	1.195	107.715	1.3682	123.99
Paris	5.0465	7.6985	3.4064	—	0.3231*	3.0469	0.1658	4.2121	4.714**	3.7175	4.072*
Tokyo	107.60	164.40	72.35	21.32	6.689	64.98	3.5325	90.12	—	79.35	0.8684
Toronto	Not Available										
Zurich	1.1965	1.8272	0.8082	0.2373	0.0787*	0.7233	3.9233*	—	1.1165*	0.8895	0.9664*
1 ECU	1.2806	0.8394	1.8971	6.4522	2,000.22	2.121	38.9827	1.5342	137.881	1.7383	158.897
1 SDR	1.4555	N.Q.	N.Q.	7.3417	2,275.14	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	156.402	N.Q.	N.Q.

Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Paris and Zurich rates from April 4; Brussels and Milan rates from April 5; Other rates from April 8.

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.

*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	239.64	Mex. peso	7.51	S. Afr. rand	4.115
Australian $	1.2771	Hong Kong $	7.7332	N. Zealand $	1.4658	S. Kor. won	779.90
Austrian sch.	10.408	Hung. forint	147.11	Norw. krone	6.4083	Swed. krona	6.6334
Brazil real	0.9865	Indian rupee	34.23	Phil. peso	26.18	Taiwan $	27.16
Chinese yuan	8.3511	Indo. rupiah	2329.43	Polish zloty	2.59	Thai baht	25.25
Czech koruna	27.23	Irish £	0.6345	Port. escudo	151.91	Turkish lira	71440.
Danish krone	5.7232	Israeli shek.	3.1355	Russ ruble	4892.0	UAE dirham	3.6727
Egypt. pound	3.396	Kuw. dinar	0.2994	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Venez. boliv.	465.00
Fin. markka	4.616	Malay. ring.	2.531	Sing. $	1.4055		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5303	1.5297	1.5291	Japanese yen	106.87	106.41	105.98
Canadian dollar	1.3579	1.3582	1.3583	Swiss franc	1.1864	1.1827	1.1791
Deutsche mark	1.4730	1.4703	1.4677				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other rates from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 3/8	3 3/16 - 3 5/16	1 5/8 - 1 3/4	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 7/16 - 4 9/16
3-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 5/8 - 1 3/4	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	4 1/8 - 4 1/4	1/2 - 5/8	4 7/16 - 4 9/16
6-month	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 11/16 - 1 13/16	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	5/8 - 3/4	4 7/16 - 4 9/16
1-year	5 11/16 - 5 3/4	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1 7/8 - 2	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	3 7/8 - 3 15/16	7/8 - 1	4 9/16 - 4 11/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	4½	5¼
3-month CDs	5.03	4.98
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.01	4.98
1-year Treasury bill	5.34	5.19
2-year Treasury bill	6.08	5.81
5-year Treasury note	6.41	6.11
7-year Treasury note	6.49	6.21
10-year Treasury note	6.60	6.34
30-year Treasury bond	6.87	6.66
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.78	4.76
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.47	0.43
1-month interbank	0.56	0.59
3-month interbank	0.62	0.63
6-month interbank	0.73	0.78
10-year Govt bond	3.18	3.11
Germany		
Lombard rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	Clsd	3.35
1-month interbank	—	3.37
3-month interbank	—	3.35
6-month interbank	—	3.38
10-year Bond	—	6.39

Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	Clsd	6.00
1-month interbank	—	6.00
3-month interbank	—	6 1/16
6-month interbank	—	6 1/16
10-year Gilt	—	8.03
France		
Intervention rate	3.80	3.80
Call money	Clsd	3⅞
1-month interbank	—	3 15/16
3-month interbank	—	4.00
6-month interbank	—	4 1/16
10-year OAT	—	6.65

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

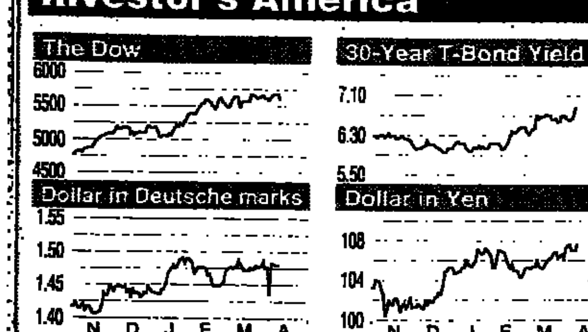
	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich		Closed	
London		Closed	
New York	397.80	400.70	+ 3.10

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June.)

Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5594.37	5682.88	-1.56
NYSE	S&P 500	644.24	655.86	-1.77
NYSE	S&P 100	622.11	633.56	-1.81
NYSE	Composite	345.65	351.92	-1.78
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1104.79	1118.21	-1.20
AMEX	Market Value	570.48	577.30	-1.18
Toronto	TSE Index	5004.02	5016.40	-0.25
São Paulo	Bovespa	48435.40	49775.92	-2.69
Mexico City	Bolsa	3020.95	3075.70	-1.78
Buenos Aires	Merval	500.24	510.64	-2.04
Santiago	IPSA General	5215.28	5233.84	-0.35
Caracas	Capital General	3402.27	3448.77	-1.35

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Grace Sells Biotech Business

BOCA RATON, Florida (Bloomberg) — W.R. Grace & Co. said Monday it agreed to sell its Agracetus agricultural biotechnology business to Monsanto Co. for $150 million.

Agracetus, based in Middleton, Wisconsin, uses genetic engineering techniques to improve such crops as cotton, soybeans, peanuts, and green beans. It has about 100 employees.

"The proprietary technology of Agracetus holds great promise, but it does not fit within Grace's packaging and specialty-chemical businesses," said Albert J. Costello, Grace's chief executive.

- **Dow Jones & Co.**'s profit fell to $37.6 million in the first quarter from $46.4 million a year ago as high newsprint prices and weak results at the company's chain of local newspapers offset a 7 percent increase in revenue, to $545.4 million. The company is best known for publishing the Wall Street Journal.
- **McDonnell Douglas Corp.** has promoted Michael Sears, 48, to president of its commercial aircraft unit; Mr. Sears was head of the company's F-18 Hornet fighter aircraft program. He replaces Robert Hood, 63, who is to retire. Gerald Daniels, 50, is to succeed Mr. Sears on the F-18 program.
- **Interpublic Group** has agreed to buy **Angotti, Thomas, Hedge Inc.**, an advertising company with annual billings of about $150 million and clients including **Saab Cars USA, Fuji Photo Film USA Inc.** and **Dow Jones & Co.**
- **Honda Motor Co.** plans to introduce the Honda EV, a four-passenger electric vehicle that operates on advanced nickel-metal hydride batteries, in California beginning in the spring of 1997. The car has a range of 125 miles.
- **Abbott Laboratories** said cost cutting helped first-quarter earnings rise 15 percent, $480.1 million; the maker of pharmaceuticals, medical devices and testing kits said revenue rose 6 percent, to $2.67 billion.

AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Primal Fear" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $10.3 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales in millions of dollars for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Primal Fear	(Paramount)	$10.3
2. The Birdcage	(United Artists)	$10.1
3. A Thin Line	(New Line Cinema)	$9.1
4. Sgt. Bilko	(Universal)	$6.4
5. Executive Decision	(Warner Bros.)	$5
6. Oliver and Company	(Disney)	$3.7
7. Fargo	(Gramercy)	$2.6
8. Up Close and Personal	(Touchstone)	$2.2
9. A Family Thing	(United Artists)	$2.2
10. Flirting With Disaster	(Miramax)	$1.8

ITT Is Playing a New Game

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Few companies have reflected prevailing Wall Street fashions as consistently as ITT Corp.

So get ready for the corporate equivalent of bare midriffs and ankle tattoos as ITT spends heavily again to remake itself in the image of the market's latest thing, a gambling-and-leisure behemoth.

Not so long ago, investors were put off by the garish temptations of Las Vegas, but America's sudden embrace of casinos has that other casino, Wall Street, delighted.

So ITT is in negotiations to bulk up with the acquisition of Bally Entertainment Corp., a deal that could cost nearly $3 billion. The deal is given 50-50 odds by some close to the talks, but even if it does not come off, ITT, which already owns Sheraton hotels, is planning a major expansion in Las Vegas that will cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

"It is patently obvious to us that we have to invest in the best brand name in Las Vegas," said Robert A. Bowman, the company's president.

It has been a long strange trip getting here. Telecommunications? As some gray-hairs can recall, that was how the company got its start, when international telephone calls dazzled investors.

Conglomerates? When they became the rage, ITT stood out at buying and selling companies like so many trading cards. It collected everything from Wonder Bread to Avis car rental to lawn seed and insurance.

When ITT's chairman, Rand V. Araskog, was criticized for paying himself millions while the stock lagged, he caught the next wave and "de-conglomeratized" — last year, he broke up the blob into four companies and remained at the helm of the one that seemed most attractive to Wall Street, the hotel and gambling company.

The stock has risen and ITT has made a spate of acquisitions — among them last year's purchase of Caesars World Inc. and a half interest in Madison Square Garden, which includes the Knicks and the Rangers.

Of course, Mr. Araskog is getting richer. Last year, he received compensation of slightly less than $11 million for leaving behind the company he had helped build and fashioning a new one.

Analysts are fairly unanimous in their view that ITT overpaid for some of its assets, but they tend to be positive about where it stands and its prospects in an industry growing more and more central to the national economy: leisure and entertainment.

"Leaving aside the issue of whether the old ITT overpaid for the assets, they now have a collection of businesses that will enjoy strong and sustained growth," said Mark Manson, an analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. "The growth prospects in the leisure industry are greater than they've ever been."

Las Vegas is growing at a spectacular pace. In the next few years, about 16,000 new hotel rooms will be built, many of them attached to casinos built around entertainment themes ranging from "Star Trek" to the streets of Manhattan.

Wall Street is not the least bit daunted by such competition, or the thought that vacationers may grow as tired of the Strip's neon attractions as they once did of lava lamps.

"Las Vegas is the No. 1 destination in the world, and it is going to remain so," Mr. Bowman said. "We are going to invest to get our fair share of that market."

Interest-Rate Worries Send Stocks Tumbling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks tumbled Monday amid concern that a rebounding economy would drive up borrowing costs, crimping corporate profits.

But the major indexes took their hits early and held fairly steady until a late-afternoon rally narrowed the losses. Bonds fell for a fourth straight day on fears that the economy was growing fast enough to spur inflation and keep the Federal Reserve Board from pushing down interest rates in the foreseeable future.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 5,594.37, down 88.51 points, having earlier plunged by 140.54 points, or 2.5 percent. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index slid 11.62, to 644.24, with only 29 out of 500 stocks gaining. The Nasdaq composite index fell 12.55, to 1,105.66, after paring an early loss of 24.55 points.

Stocks dropped sharply at the opening bell in reaction to a government report released Friday showing that 140,000 nonfarm payroll jobs had been created in March, far above expectations.

U.S. STOCKS

Some analysts said a more severe reaction was still possible — especially as stock investors got a more definitive look at first-quarter earnings. "I think there's the potential for further downside," said Kathryn Lunstrum, an investment strategist at Duff & Phelps Equity Research in Chicago. "Eventually, the impact of higher rates is going to catch up with us and precipitate a further slowing in the economy."

Declining stocks overwhelmed advancing issues on the New York Stock Exchange almost 13 to 1. Bethlehem Steel and Alcoa were the only two stocks in the 30-stock Dow average to rise.

Among the worst-hit industries were financial stocks, insurance and brokerage companies, whose earnings would likely be the first to be hurt by having to pay more for borrowed money. Shares in the Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. both fell for that reason, analysts said. Rising interest rates also dissuade people from purchasing or refinancing homes. Fannie Mae shares fell 1 to 32 ¾ and Freddie Mac fell 2 to 87 ⅛.

Shares in J.P. Morgan fell 1 ⅞ to 81 ¼ after the bank was cut to "neutral" from "attractive" by Lawrence Vitale, an analyst at Bear Stearns & Co.

Excite Inc. shares plunged 23 percent on news that Tribune Co. bought an 8 percent stake in Excite for half the $17 price of its initial public offering. The company provides an Internet search engine. Excite shares closed down 4 ⅝ at 15 ⅜ in trading of 834,000 shares. Excite was the ninth-biggest percentage decliner in U.S. markets.

The weakness in stocks was worsened by the slump in bonds. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 17/32, to 89 1/32, pushing the yield up to 6.87 percent from 6.82 percent.

Fanning the drop was a new infusion of debt from the government. Major bond firms tried to line up buyers for the $18.25 billion of two-year notes they bought from the Treasury on Monday. The notes were sold at a yield of 6.144 percent, above the 6.13 percent yield some traders and investors had expected.

"The bond market sees an economy that isn't roaring, but it sees that the economy will be better in the future, and that brings inflation with it," said Denny Niedringhaus, who manages $300 million at Southwest Bank of St. Louis. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

■ GM Tops Fortune 500 List

General Motors Corp. topped the Fortune 500 list of the nation's largest corporations in 1995 and Ford Motor came in at No. 2, both in the same spots as the year before, Reuters reported from New York.

According to the magazine's annual listing released Monday, GM weighed in with $168.8 billion in sales and $6.9 billion in profits in 1995. The automaker's sales were up 9 percent over 1994 and profit rose 40 percent.

Ford's sales of $137.1 billion were up 7 percent over 1994. Its profit of $4.14 billion was down 22 percent. In its April 29 issue, Fortune said Exxon Corp. was No. 3, Wal-Mart Stores was No. 4 and AT&T Corp. was No. 5, also unchanged from the year before. New York still had the highest number of Fortune 500 companies, with 63.

Dollar Rises on Economic Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged up against major currencies Monday as expectations for a strong U.S. economy to draw foreign investment overcame what was seen as a temporary drop in stock and bond prices.

The dollar probably will gain further in the next few days because the U.S. economy is stronger than its main rivals, traders said.

"People sold the dollar off in anticipation of stocks and bonds falling, which they did," said Vicki Schmelzer Alicea, a vice president at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. "Now there is no more fuel for the dollar to fall further."

Stock and Treasury bond prices fell Monday as signs of a strong U.S. economy dashed hopes that the Federal Reserve Board would cut rates. Data released Friday showed that 140,000 jobs were added to the economy in March, about double what analysts expected.

The dollar closed at 107.715 yen, up from 107.048 Friday, at 1.4810

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Deutsche marks, up from 1.4803 DM, at 5.0495 French francs, up from 5.0380 francs, and at 1.1950 Swiss francs, up from 1.1934 francs. The pound slipped to $1.5301 from $1.5308.

Trading was lighter than usual because banks in London and throughout most of Europe were closed Monday for a holiday.

The economic data drew investors to gold, who bought the metal as a hedge against inflation. Gold finished at $400.30 an ounce in New York, up from $397.60 Thursday. The market was closed Friday for a holiday.

Rising commodity prices further fueled inflation concern in the gold market. The Commodity Research Bureau's index of 17 commodities rose to an eight-year high, fueled by strong demand for agricultural and energy products.

The dollar was supported against the Deutsche mark by comments from Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank president, who told the Die Welt newspaper that the central bank would "continue to check" whether there was leeway for lowering interest rates.

"In any event, there is no reason for rate increases at the present," Mr. Tietmeyer said.

He said there was a "good chance" that increased world trade and the easing of foreign exchange tensions, as well as moderate wage agreements, would reignite growth in Germany's sluggish economy.

The Bundesbank's policy-setting council next meets on April 18. *(AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)*

CARLYLE: *Buyout Company Uses the 'Halo Effect' of Its Washington Insiders to Open Doors*

Continued from Page 11

and partners realized a huge return. They had used only $25 million in cash and borrowed $140 million to buy Magnavox. While they held it, Magnavox's cash flow paid down $100 million in debt. Mr. Baker made about $3 million on the Magnavox deal and Mr. Carlucci made more, sources said. Not bad for a few phone calls.

Their Magnavox winnings also were recompense for the rest of what Mr. Baker and Mr. Carlucci confer upon Carlyle: the impression that the firm is a Washington insider. One Carlyle executive calls it "the halo effect."

Critics put it differently. In 1994, The New Republic magazine said Mr. Baker, Mr. Carlucci and Mr. Darman had fashioned an entirely new profession at Carlyle, the "access capitalist."

"It offers a neat solution for people who don't have a lot to sell besides their access, but who don't want to appear to be selling their access" the way lobbyists do, the article said. "The access capitalist can plausibly represent himself as a higher social type, a businessperson rather than an influence-peddler," but one who "doesn't really need to know much about business."

That cannot be a reference to Mr. Darman, who was a Lehman Brothers Inc. partner before entering the government. Since joining Carlyle in 1993, Mr. Darman has engineered several lucrative telecommunications acquisitions, and refuses to make the kinds of marketing calls Mr. Baker makes, associates say.

But Mr. Baker and Mr. Carlucci are not heavily involved in Carlyle's investments. Mr. Carlucci, who is Carlyle's chairman, plays no day-to-day role there.

Mostly, he acts as an acquisition spotter, using his contacts from the approximately 20 boards of directors on which he sits, Carlyle insiders say. He also draws from his experience as defense secretary to advise Carlyle on defense industry trends.

Nowadays, Mr. Baker spends most of his time at home in Houston or on the road giving speeches, and rarely visits Washington. He particularly opens doors for Carlyle in the Mideast, where he is seen as a hero for his role in the Gulf War, and also in Europe.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

SURGE TRADING S.A.
surge trading
FOREX & FUTURES BROKERS
24 HOUR DESK
21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel.: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061
SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695
SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

FOREX CAPITAL
MEMBER FIRM
COMPLIMENTARY REPORT
SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS FOR MAKING MONEY IN TODAY'S CURRENCY MARKETS.
THIS COMPREHENSIVE FREE-REPORT, FULLY DISCLOSES PROVEN TRADING TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING AN 18 YEAR PERFORMANCE RECORD WITH ALL SUPPORTING HISTORICAL PRICE DATA FOR COMPLETE PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION.
PREPARE FOR TOMORROW'S MAJOR MARKET MOVES BY CALLING TOLL-FREE TODAY
Switzerland 1557233 — U.K. 0800966632
Germany 0130829666 — France 05902246
Netherlands 060220657 — Belgium 080015880
Denmark 80016132 — Ireland 1800559294
Greece 00800119213013 — Italy 167875928
Sweden 020793158 — Spain 900971408
Norway 800124416 — Finland 08001-10064
Turkey 1950900279 — Japan 0031126609
Singapore 8001202501 — Hong Kong 8007209
Australia 1800125944 — N. Zealand 0800441880
S. Africa 0800996337 — Israel 1771503783
Cyprus 08098863 — Thailand 001800120662059
Korea 0078148002633 — Brazil 1955502578
Bermuda 1959910706 — Mexico 958008784178
U.S. Toll Voice +714-376-8020 U.S. Toll Fax +714-376-8025

24-HOUR FOREIGN EXCHANGE
IG INDEX FOREIGN EXCHANGE
• Keen spreads; no commission
• Minimum transaction $100,000
• Competitive margin rates
IG Index plc, 1 Warwick Row, London SW1E 5ER, Great Britain
Tel: -44-171-896-0022 Fax: -44-171-896-0010

MAKE MONEY TRADING MONEY
In cash and/or futures markets with one of America's most advanced trading systems. Profitability has averaged over 200% per year for over 15 years.
Attractive terms available. Participation limited.
Call USA (305) 598-0105 – or fax (305) 598-0305
EINSTEIN INVESTMENTS & TRADING INTERNATIONAL
Registered Commodity Trading Advisor

VentureTech Inc. (NASDAQ-OTC:VTEH)
A High Technology Investment & Finance Company
Launches World's First Interactive Virtual Casino
Internet Gaming via Monte Carlo, Monaco & Fully Secure Internet Banking Centres
Access VentureTech on the Internet @ www.vteh.com
Play Casino Games for Amusement @ vcw.com
For Investment Information on this exciting U.S. Public Company:
First Capital Securities in Geneva, Switzerland
Tele: (41)-22-7412555 (24 Hrs.) or Fax: (41)-22-7412606

POWER TO PREDICT THE STOCKMARKET
VIKING® and PROFIT HUNTER®
give the investor the power to predict Financial markets and to correct mistakes. Work with Reuter, Telerate, Signal, Six, etc. Delphi is now looking for resellers and users in Europe.
For more information, please contact:
Delphi Economics, Per Bolmlund, E-mail perb@octalogic.se
Fax: +33 142604373. Tel.: +33 142601177. www.delphi.se/analysis/home.html

REHDER & PARTNER AG
YOUR SWISS BROKERAGE HOUSE FOR 1996
FUTURES, OPTIONS AND FOREX
ON VOLUMES GREATER THAN 350 LOTS R/T US$ 16.00 ROUNDTURN
ON VOLUMES GREATER THAN 1 000 LOTS R/T US$ 14.00 ROUNDTURN
INCLUDING ALL FEES
CALL 0041 41 740 00 22 OR FAX 0041 41 740 00 29
SENNWEIDSTRASSE 43, 6312 STEINHAUSEN-ZUG

For further details on how to place your listing contact:
WILL NICHOLSON in London
Tel.: (44) 171 836 48 02
Fax: (44) 171 240 2254
Herald Tribune

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, April 8
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Markets Closed

Most markets in Europe and some in Asia were closed Monday for the Easter holiday.

Bombay

Friday, April 5

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	4020	3855	4000	3875
Grasim Ind	605	580	605	585
Hindalco Ind	1145	1135	1135	1140
Indust Lever	725	715	720	715
Indian Hotels	745	730	735	730
ITC	245	238	244	241
Larsen Toubro	246	241	245	243
Reliance Ind	209.50	207	209.25	208.25
Tata Eng Loco	444	436	440	442
Tata Iron St	208	200.75	206.75	202.25

Sensitive index: 3443.84
Previous: 3410.47

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2900	2875	2900	2875
Barito Pacific	2375	2325	2350	2375
Gudang Garm	30600	30250	30425	30800
Indah Kiat	1850	1800	1825	1800
Indocement	8450	8400	8400	8500
Indofood	10550	10300	10350	10550
Indorayon	2425	2400	2400	2400
Indosat	8300	8275	8275	8500
Kalbe Farma	7000	6950	6950	7000
Sampoerna	25600	25350	25600	25600

Composite index: 597.64
Previous: 605.09

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	22.90	22.50	22.50	22.80
Hicom Hldgs	6.10	5.95	6.05	6.05
Mal Banking	23.70	23.30	23.50	23.70
Mal Intl Ship F	7.25	7.15	7.15	7.35
Public Bank F	7.20	7.10	7.10	7.20
Resorts World	14.60	14.10	14.10	14.60
Sime Darby	7	6.80	6.80	7
Telekom Mal	23.10	22.70	22.70	23.30
Tenaga	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60
Utd Engineers	17.30	17.20	17.30	17.40

Composite index: 1134.63
Previous: 1153.09

Madrid

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14500	14200	14300	14530
ACESA	1270	1255	1260	1280
Argentaria	5220	5170	5190	5220
BBV	4670	4630	4670	4700
Banesto	845	829	845	843
Bankinter	12680	12600	12670	12830
Bco Centro Hisp	2650	2600	2645	2655
Bco Exterior	3240	3100	3180	3210
Bco Popular	21500	21280	21310	21700
Bco Santander	5970	5880	5920	6000
CEPSA	3970	3860	3925	3950
Corp Mapfre	6370	6330	6350	6450
Dragados	1705	1675	1695	1700
Endesa	7180	7080	7170	7220
FECSA	829	815	819	827
Fomento Const	10950	10740	10850	10900
Gas Natural	21980	21510	21750	21900
Hidrcel Cantab	4035	3955	3970	4005
Iberdrola	1135	1115	1125	1145
Pryca	2830	2700	2725	2830
Repsol	4640	4575	4590	4655
Sevillana Elec	900	890	897	901
Tabacalera	5700	5700	5800	5870
Telefonica	1990	1965	1965	2000
Union Fenosa	680	672	674	679
Valenc Cement	1400	1400	1400	1400

Stock Exchange index: 341.42
Previous: 345.08

Mexico

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	101.00	99.80	100.30	101.60
Cemex B	28.20	27.90	28.10	28.55
Cifra C	9.70	9.54	9.54	9.80
Empresas ICA	98.50	97.50	97.50	100.00
Emp Moderna	33.40	33.00	33.05	33.50
Femsa	21.70	21.25	21.50	21.95
Gpo Carso A1	58.00	56.70	57.00	58.60
Televisa CPO	100.90	98.80	99.20	103.30
TelMex L	12.30	12.20	12.26	12.64
Tribasa CPO	25.80	24.60	24.70	25.40

Bolsa index: 3020.95
Previous: 3086.44

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcan I	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Bank Montreal	32½	32¼	32½	33
Bca Mob Com	44½	44½	44½	44⅝
Cdn Tire A	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16¾
Cdn Util A	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25¼
Cascades	6	5⅞	6	6
CT Finl Svc	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
Extendicare	37½	37½	37½	37¼
Gaz Metro	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
Gt-West Lifeco	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	30¾
Hees Intl Bcp	15⅛	15	15	15
Hudson's Bay	18	17¾	18	17¾
Imasco	25⅞	25½	25¾	25⅞
Investors Grp	17¾	17½	17⅝	17¾
Loblaw Cos	33¾	33⅜	33¾	33⅜
Molson A	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Natl Bk Canada	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¼
Oshawa A	22½	22½	22⅝	22¾
Pancan Petlm	52¼	51⅛	51⅜	52
Power Corp	20¼	20	20⅛	20⅛
Power Finl	33⅞	33⅛	33¾	34⅝
Quebecor B	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
Rogers Comm B	13	12⅝	13	13
Royal Bk Cda	32½	32	32⅜	32⅞
Sears Canada	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
Shell Cda A	47⅛	45½	47	46⅝
Southam	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Stelco A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Trilon Finl A	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.90

Industrials index: 2506.14
Previous: 2528.78

São Paulo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.20	9.82	9.82	10.39
Banespa Pfd	4.10	4.00	4.09	3.95
Bradesco Pfd	10.40	10.20	10.20	10.55
Brahma Pfd	465.00	460.00	460.00	467.00
Cemig Pfd	27.50	26.90	27.10	27.80
CESP Pfd	34.00	34.00	34.00	35.00
Eletrobras B	278.00	270.00	270.00	279.00
Itaubanco Pfd	356.00	353.00	353.50	358.00
Light	338.00	330.00	334.00	343.00
Paranapan Pfd	12.28	11.90	12.02	12.20
Petrobras Pfd	114.70	112.50	112.90	116.49
Sid Nacional	28.51	28.30	28.40	29.20
Souza Cruz	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.30
Telebras Pfd	48.70	47.90	48.20	49.65
Telesp Pfd	166.99	161.00	162.00	168.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.09
CVRD Pfd	144.00	142.00	142.50	145.50

Bovespa index: 48435.40
Previous: 49775.90

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	7700	7540	7540	7740
Hyundai Eng	39000	37900	38500	38200
Hyundai Motor	39000	38000	38500	38500
Korea El Pwr	30800	30000	30700	30400
Korea Mob Tel	663000	630000	650000	637000
LG Electronics	21200	20600	20900	21200
Pohang Iron St	58000	57100	57600	58000
Samsung Elec	86500	83700	86100	86400
Samsung Hvy	15300	15300	15300	15600
Yukong	26900	26200	26500	26800

Composite index: 877.83
Previous: 881.50

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.90
City Devlts	12.30	11.90	11.90	12.50
Cycle Carriage	15.60	15.40	15.40	15.90
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.94
DBS	9.75	9.70	9.70	9.75
DBS Land	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.70
Fraser & Neave	16.10	15.80	15.90	16.20
HK Land *	2.32	2.26	2.27	2.35
Hong Leong Fin	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.96
Jard Matheson *	7.85	7.60	7.65	7.90
Jard Strategic *	3.22	3.16	3.18	3.30
Keppel	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.70
Natsteel	2.77	2.75	2.76	2.77
Neptune Orient	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.57
OCBC foreign	18.80	18.60	18.60	19
OSea Union Bk	7	6.95	6.95	7
Sembawang	7.15	7.05	7.05	7.15
Sing Airlines F	14.20	14.10	14.10	14.30
Sing Petro	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.76
Sing Press F	28.40	28.20	28.30	28.60
ST Auto F	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08
ST Ship	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Sing Telecomm	3.40	3.38	3.40	3.48
Straits Steam	4.72	4.50	4.68	4.82
Utd Industrial	1.48	1.44	1.44	1.49
Utd O'Sea Bk F	14.10	13.70	13.80	14.20
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.88	3.74	3.78	3.90

*: In U.S. dollars.
Straits Times index: 2365.17
Previous: 2396.48

Taipei

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	48.80	47.30	48.10	47.70
Cathay Life Ins	145	133	142	132
Chang Hwa Bk	130	117.50	130	114
China Steel	24.80	24	24.40	23.40
China Trust	53	48.60	52	48.10
Evergreen	51.50	49	49.60	49
Far East Text	27.50	26.60	26.70	26.60
First Bank	133	120	133	116.50
Formosa CF	29.30	28.20	28.30	28.60
Hua Nan Bk	115.50	104	115.50	101
Hualon Teijran	20.30	18.90	19.80	19
ICBC	92	85.50	90	84.50
President Ent	40	38.40	39.10	37.90
Taiwan Cemt	45.30	42.50	44.50	42.20
Tatung	55.50	54	54	54.50

Stock Market index: 5599.80
Previous: 5581.13

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1250	1230	1230	1260
All Nippon Air	1180	1170	1170	1180
Asahi Bank	1250	1230	1240	1260
Asahi Chem	823	817	820	823
Asahi Glass	1220	1210	1210	1220
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2210	2190	2200	2210
Bk Yokohama	850	839	840	835
Bridgestone	1820	1800	1820	1820
Canon	2020	2010	2020	2030
Chiba Bank	909	894	894	905
Chubu Elec	2520	2500	2520	2530
Chugoku Elec	2430	2420	2430	2430
Daiei	1290	1270	1270	1280
Daiichi Kang	2090	2060	2060	2090
Daiwa Bank	795	784	794	790
Daiwa House	1680	1670	1680	1680
Daiwa Sec	1630	1600	1600	1640
Fanuc	4540	4480	4540	4500
Fuji Bank	2280	2250	2250	2310
Fuji Photo	3160	3130	3130	3180
Fujitsu	1020	1000	1000	1020
Hitachi	1060	1040	1040	1070
Honda Motor	2320	2300	2310	2330
IBJ	2920	2870	2890	2900
IHI	506	492	496	509
Itochu	764	760	761	764
Ito-Yokado	6350	6280	6350	6350
JAL	790	782	782	790
Jusco	2770	2740	2770	2770
Kajima	1180	1150	1150	1190
Kansai Elec	2500	2490	2490	2500
Kao	1340	1330	1340	1340
Kawa Steel	380	378	380	381
KDD	10500	10200	10300	10400
Kinki Nipp Ry	803	796	798	803
Kirin Brewery	1320	1310	1310	1330
Kobe Steel	329	325	329	328
Komatsu	980	974	980	983
Kubota	746	730	740	743
Kyocera	7440	7380	7410	7410
Kyushu Elec	2510	2470	2490	2490
LTCB	877	862	875	867
Marubeni	604	596	598	610
Marui	2240	2210	2230	2240
Matsu Elec Ind	1750	1730	1730	1750
Matsu Elec Wk	1170	1160	1160	1180
Mitsubishi	1410	1390	1400	1410
Mitsubishi Ch	574	565	565	570
Mitsubishi El	801	795	796	800
Mitsubishi Est	1460	1450	1460	1460
Mitsubishi Hvy	925	920	923	925
Mitsubishi Mat	944	933	935	939
Mitsubishi Tr	1730	1710	1730	1730
Mitsui	990	976	980	993
Mitsui Fudosn	1390	1380	1390	1400
Mitsui Trust	1240	1190	1190	1250
Murata Mfg	3800	3720	3800	3700
NEC	1260	1240	1250	1250
New Oji Paper	924	920	921	917
Nikko Sec	1360	1330	1340	1360
Nintendo	7000	6900	6950	7000
Nipp Credit Bk	410	405	406	406
Nipp Express	1040	1030	1040	1050
Nippon Oil	690	685	686	690
Nippon Paper	732	720	726	729
Nippon Steel	368	364	366	368
Nippon Yusen	643	635	636	641
Nippondenso	2180	2170	2170	2200
Nissan Motor	854	840	841	854
NKK	313	309	309	314
Nomura Sec	2340	2310	2310	2350
NTT	8350a	8250a	8260a	8280a
Obayashi	934	923	923	937
Odakyu El Ry	749	730	730	754
Ono Pharm	3770	3720	3760	3780
Osaka Gas	394	385	388	395
Ricoh	1140	1120	1130	1140
Sakura Bk	1220	1190	1200	1230
Sankyo	2510	2470	2470	2490
Sanwa Bank	2120	2080	2090	2130
Sanyo Elec	636	625	630	635
Secom	6880	6830	6880	6880
Seibu Rwy	5830	5770	5810	5750
Sekisui House	1340	1320	1330	1330
Seven-Eleven	7240	7190	7190	7200
Sharp	1710	1690	1710	1670
Shimizu	1190	1150	1160	1200
Shin-etsu Ch	2090	2070	2070	2080
Shizuoka Bk	1340	1320	1330	1330
Sony	6390	6350	6380	6440
Sumitomo	1160	1140	1150	1160
Sumitomo Bk	2160	2120	2140	2160
Somit Chem	565	555	556	558
Sumitomo Elec	1450	1430	1450	1450
Sumit Metal	330	325	328	329
Sumit Trust	1490	1460	1480	1490
Taisei	759	751	753	760
Taisho Pharm	2210	2190	2190	2210
Takeda Chem	1640	1610	1630	1650
TDK	5580	5540	5560	5580
Tohoku El Pwr	2510	2500	2500	2510
Tokai Bank	1280	1220	1270	1280
Tokio Marine	1380	1370	1370	1380
Tokyo El Pwr	2770	2760	2770	2780
Tokyo Gas	380	376	377	382
Tokyu	818	807	812	828
Tonen	1600	1580	1580	1600
Toppan Print	1480	1460	1460	1490
Toray Ind	724	714	714	728
Toshiba	819	811	811	819
Toyo Seikan	3670	3630	3650	3750
Toyo Trust	999	986	999	986
Toyota Motor	2350	2330	2330	2350
Yamaichi Sec	820	802	803	825
Yamanouchi	2450	2430	2430	2450
Yasuda Fire	802	792	793	808
Yasuda Trust	645	635	645	648

a: x 100
Nikkei 225 index: 21424.24
Previous: 21895.84

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
Air Canada	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
Alberta Energy	27	26¾	27	26½
Alcan Alum	44½	42⅞	44⅜	43⅝
Avenor A	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Bk Nova Scotia	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	31¼
Barrick Gold	42⅝	40¾	42⅝	41⅜
BCE	49½	49	49½	50
BC Telecomm	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅜
Bombardier B	19⅞	19½	19¾	19⅞
Brascan A	24⅞	24	24⅝	24⅝
Cameco	70⅝	69¼	69⅛	70½
CIBC	41¾	41	41¼	41⅞
Cdn Airlines	3¼	3	3.10	3.15
Cdn Nat Res	23¾	23⅜	23½	23⅞
Cdn Occid Pet	46	45¼	46	45¾
Cdn Pacific	26½	25⅞	26¼	26¾
Cominco	31½	31	31⅜	31½
Consumers Gas	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞
Dofasco	21¼	21	21¼	21
Doman Ind B	9	8⅞	9	9
Du Pont Cda A	29	28½	29	28¾
Echo Bay Min	19	17⅞	18⅝	18¾
Empire Co. A	12	12	12	12¼
Falconbridge	28⅞	28	28¼	28⅝
Fletcher Chall A	18¼	17¾	18	18⅝
Franco Nevada	82¾	81½	82¼	82½
Guardian Cap A	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
Hemlo Gold	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	19
Horsham	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19½
Imperial Oil	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞	54⅝
Inco	42⅞	42⅛	42½	42⅞
IPL Energy	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	32⅞
Laidlaw A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Laidlaw B	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Loewen Group	40⅝	40	40⅝	40⅝
Lon Insur Gp	27⅜	27	27	27⅜
Macmill Bld	17¼	16⅝	17⅜	17¼
Magna Intl A	61⅜	60⅜	60⅞	61⅜
Maple Leaf Fds	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Moore	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	26⅛
Newbridge Net	75½	72⅝	75½	73¾
Noranda Inc	28⅝	28	28½	28½
Noranda Forest	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
Norcen Energy	21⅜	21	21⅜	21⅝
Nthern Telecom	65⅞	65	65⅞	66¼
Nova	13⅛	12¾	13¼	13⅛
Onex	14⅝	14⅛	14⅞	14⅝
Placer Dome	39⅞	37⅞	39½	38
Potash Sask	88⅝	86⅛	86½	88½
Provigo	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
Quebecor Print	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	24⅝
Renaissance	37	36⅜	36⅞	37
Rio Algom	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25¼
Seagram Co	44	43⅛	43⅞	44½
Stelco Consold	15½	15⅛	15⅞	15½
Talisman Eny	31½	30⅞	31½	31⅜
Teleglobe	20⅝	20	20⅝	20¼
Telus	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	16⅝
Thomson	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20⅝
TorDom Bank	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	24⅝
Transalta	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14½
TransCda Pipe	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅝
Utd Dominion	33	32½	33	32⅞
Westburn	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
Westcoast Eny	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝
Weston	47½	47	47½	47½

TSE Industrials index: 5004.02
Previous: 5016.35

EUROPE

Russia Set to Launch U.S.-Built Satellite For the First Time

Reuters

MOSCOW — As part of a $1 billion space program, Russia on Tuesday plans to launch a U.S.-built satellite for the first time, opening a new chapter in cooperation between the countries in commercial space flight.

Sergei Zhiltsov, a spokesman for the Khrunichev Space Center, which makes the Proton booster rocket, said the Astra-1F telecommunications satellite would be launched by a Proton from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. It would be the first of 20 unmanned satellite launches planned before 2000 under an agreement between the space center and a U.S.- Russian joint venture called International Launch Services.

"This is a new page in cooperation between the United States and Russia in the commercial use of the Proton booster on the international market," Mr. Zhiltsov said.

Russia has launched satellites on behalf of other countries before, but has not previously launched any built by the United States, Mr. Zhiltsov added. Tuesday's launch is scheduled for 3:09 A.M in Moscow.

The satellite was built by Hughes Electronics Corp., a unit of General Motors Corp., and was ordered by Société Europeenne des Satellites, which has already launched five similar satellites using French-made Ariane-4 boosters.

Mr. Zhiltsov said the Astra network had about 150 million users in Europe and that the Astra-1F would remain in orbit for 15 years.

The satellite was brought from the United States to Baikonur, once the center of the Soviet space program, in February.

It was then moved for prelaunch tests to a special hangar at the site, which is leased by Russia from Kazakhstan. Mr. Zhiltsov said 45 specialists from Hughes had been involved in preparatory work along with a team of Russian engineers.

The launch was originally scheduled for March 28, but was postponed because of technical problems.

Analysts said Tuesday's launch was a sign of growing cooperation in space between the two former Cold War enemies, part of which includes a $190 million deal signed by the Khrunichev Space Center and Boeing Co. last year to develop and launch the first module of the planned $30 billion international space station called Alpha.

Cooperation has also increased in manned space flight. An American, Shannon Lucid, is currently on board the Mir space station with two Russian cosmonauts. In February, Mir celebrated its tenth year in orbit around the Earth.

Mr. Zhiltsov said Russian military personnel would be in charge of the launch on Tuesday.He did not say how much it would cost.

Banesto Head Will Face Trial Soon

Bloomberg Business News

MADRID — A Spanish judge formally ended the preliminary investigation into the collapse of Banco Español de Crédito SA, known as Banesto, paving the way for the opening of the criminal trial of Mario Conde, the bank's former president.

Judge Manuel García-Castellón ended nearly 17 months of preliminary investigations. After his report is reviewed by the public prosecutor, the criminal trial will formally begin, probably in mid-May.

In the trial, the judge will formally indict Mr. Conde. The charges against him include misappropriation, falsification of documents and price-fixing.

Among other things, Mr. Conde and his executive team are accused of ordering the sale of Banesto affiliate companies to businesses the managers themselves owned, only to sell them back to the bank later at much higher prices.

In December, 1993 the Bank of Spain intervened after audits revealed a 605 billion peseta ($4.89 billion) shortfall in shareholders' funds.

Mr. Conde and his senior management team were dismissed and Mr. Conde was charged with fraud and misappropriation of funds.

In April, 1994 Banco Santander SA bought Banesto in an auction for $2.28 billion.

Lights! Camera! Profits!

Czech Cinema's New Star Is a Capitalist

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — The sprawling Barrandov studios on the edge of Prague have witnessed much of this country's troubled 20th-century history. Founded in the democratic 1930s, the studios were taken over by the Nazis during World War II. Communist apparatchiks then used them to churn out propaganda films between 1948 and 1989. When Czech movie makers enjoyed a brief "spring" in the 1960s, Soviet troops soon put an end to that.

True to character, then, Barrandov is once again mirroring political events here, this time the Czech Republic's enthusiastic embrace of capitalism since the 1989 Velvet Revolution. The concern's dynamic 35-year-old chief executive, Vaclav Marhoul, personifies an emerging generation of post-Communist businessmen for whom money is the new creed.

It is a sign of the times that Mr. Marhoul shows little interest in the movie-making side of A.B. Barrandov, the holding company that he heads. Rather, he wants to build a communications conglomerate and is moving quickly to realize his dream. The concern already owns a radio station, a movie magazine, a movie-theater complex and an advertising company, and it has plans to set up a software company and to buy a Prague daily newspaper, Svobodne Slovo. Mr. Marhoul's long-term dreams include a high-tech theme park next to the studio.

Still, for the moment, the studios, which were built by President Vaclav Havel's father and uncle, remain Barrandov's principal asset. Three subsidiaries run the company's movie interests. But Mr. Marhoul harbors no illusions that the country is about to relive the golden age of Czech movies in the mid-1960s, when films by directors such as Milos Forman, Jiri Menzel and Ivan Passer were acclaimed abroad. Part of the appeal of that Czech New Wave was that its movies were slipping through cracks in the Iron Curtain. Today, it is far more difficult to export a Czech-language film, even to neighboring European countries.

Mr. Marhoul scoffs at the idea that Czech movies could even hope to penetrate the American market"We have to aim for European and satellite television companies. That's the only expanding market," Mr. Marhoul said in an interview.

To its credit, the Czech movie industry has, in fact, survived the end of massive government subsidies that followed the collapse of communism, with many young directors responsible for the 22 films made here last year. But all these were low-budget movies targeted at shrinking local audiences and only three of them, co-produced by Barrandov, could afford to rent the studio facilities here.

More frequently, the studios are used by advertising companies to make television ads or by local television companies to make soap operas.

None of this seems to worry Mr. Marhoul. From the beginning, his involvement in movies was in production and, in that sense, he has always leaned toward the management rather than the creative side of the business. If traditional movie making is not going to prove lucrative in the coming years, it is his instinct to look elsewhere for profits.

> **'All our companies have only one objective. It is to make money.'**

His record shows that he does not lack daring. Working as a producer on a movie when anti-Communist protests began to escalate in November 1989, Mr. Marhoul suddenly found himself heading a Barrandov strike committee, which in turn gave him, and the studios, a footnote role in the Velvet Revolution. But he opposed a plan to hand the studios over to trade-union control and soon resigned his position.

The following year, with the studios close to bankruptcy, a group of artists invited him back to take over their management.

"We had 2,700 employees, no money and no future," the chain-smoking entrepreneur recalled. "I had to take very painful measures. I fired 1,700 people and cut the number of films in production from 24 to 6. It was terrible, but within nine months Barrandov was in the black. Unthinkable: a government-owned company surviving without government money."

In the fall of 1991, the newly elected conservative government decided to privatize Barrandov and Mr. Marhoul proposed a management buy-out. But most movie makers and ousted workers were strongly opposed, and a year of disputes followed before Mr. Marhoul's plan was finally accepted and the company was privatized on Jan. 1, 1993.

Barrandov's troubles were still far from over. "The company was valued at around $22 million and we had 10 years in which to repay this money," Mr. Marhoul said. "My mistake was to give all 24 partners, including myself, the same percentage of shares. I favored an aggressive business plan, but soon found myself in a minority. After a 15-month power struggle, there was a palace coup against me and I was fired."

Mr. Marhoul now readily admits that he was badly shaken by the setback.

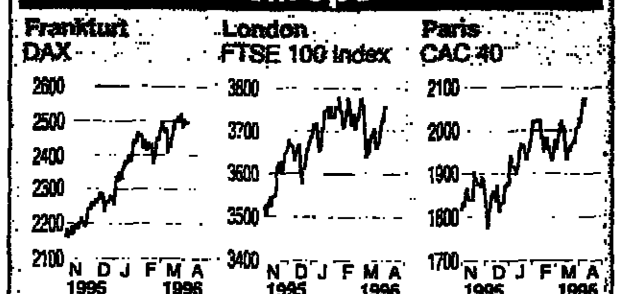
"I hawked around my business plan for Barrandov and found a Prague bank willing to lend me $5 million," he recalled. "I was determined to buy out my enemies, so I hired a man to buy the shares on my behalf but without identifying me. My enemies totally underestimated me. I had grown a beard, I was driving a motorbike, I rolled my own cigarettes. They thought I was finished. When I had 75 percent of the shares, I returned here and sacked all my enemies."

Since Nov. 1, 1994, then, Mr. Marhoul has been the undisputed boss of Barrandov. He reorganized the company into seven subsidiaries and, to finance its continued expansion, he sold 70 percent of the shares to an investment group from the Czech region of Moravia called First Silas, holding onto almost 30 percent himself. In the meantime, Barrandov's capital grew from $22 million in 1993 to $90 million today.

Mr. Marhoul said that, with profits of $2.5 million on revenue of $28 million last year, the company is able to finance its current diversification program.

"All our companies have only one objective," he said without a trace of embarrassment. "It is to make money."

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	Closed	536.93	-
Brussels	Stock Exchange	Closed	8,875.32	-
Frankfurt	DAX	Closed	2,495.18	-
Copenhagen	Stock Market	Closed	387.75	-
Helsinki	HEX General	Closed	1,791.02	-
Oslo	OBX	Closed	432.26	-
London	FTSE 100	Closed	3,755.60	-
Madrid	Stock Exchange	341.42	345.00	-1.04
Milan	MIBTEL	Closed	9,463.00	-
Paris	CAC 40	Closed	2,074.96	-
Stockholm	SX 16	Closed	1,983.60	-
Vienna	ATX	Closed	1,067.71	-
Zurich	SPI	Closed	2,312.99	-

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **The European Union** is uncompetitive in high-technology sectors, a report by the Munich-based Ifo economic research institute said; the report highlighted the advantage held by the United States and Japan in computer and telecommunications research.
- **Crédit Lyonnais SA**'s chairman, Jean Peyrelevade, said the bank would continue to cut costs in its European operations this year; he predicted annual staff cuts of 3 percent to 5 percent for the next three years. He said the company's Asian operations would not be affected by restructuring.
- **Spain**'s gross domestic product will grow by 3 percent in 1996, predicted Cristobal Montoro, a spokesman for the Popular party; he added that he was confident that consumer spending would recover after July.
- **Bulgaria** announced plans to sell stakes in its state-owned telecommunications company and chemical works; the government is considering selling a stake of between 25 percent and 30 percent in **Bulgarian Telecommunications Co.** and between 35 percent and 40 percent in the **Sodi** chemical works.
- **Greek** prices surged 3.4 percent in March from February, raising the annual inflation rate to 9.1 percent from 8.3 percent; the National Statistics Service said sharp price rises for clothing, shoes, and household products were largely to blame; the government said it was committed to cutting inflation to an annual rate of 5 percent by the end of the year.
- **Estonia** said foreign direct investment fell to 2.32 billion kroons ($195.8 million) in 1995, from 2.79 million in 1994. The Bank of Estonia said the country posted a balance of payments surplus of 1.2 billion kroons in 1995.
- **Compagnie Générale des Eaux** of France controls 95 percent of the Argentine consortium **Aguas del Aconquija**, after buying most of the 34 percent stake held by its main partner, **Dragados y Construcciones SA.**

AFP, AFX, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Beijing Airbus Executives Go to France

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — Airbus Industrie has recalled its top Beijing-based executives to France before Prime Minister Li Peng of China visits the country this week.

Mr. Li is expected to sign contracts with Airbus for up to 25 aircraft worth $1.2 billion when he visits the company's factories in Toulouse. An Ping, an Airbus spokesman in Beijing, confirmed that executives would be in France for the visit but declined to confirm reports on the size of the orders.

"I can't comment on the deal," Ms. An said. "We worked very hard last year trying to get the message across that we have a very good product."

Published reports said the order would be for 25 150-seat A-320 aircraft.

Airbus is a consortium made up of Aerospatiale SA of France, British Aerospace PLC, Deutsche Aerospace Airbus, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG and Spain's Construcciones Aeronauticas SA.

A big Airbus order would dent American dominance of China's civil aviation industry, now largely controlled by Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

"If it's a firm order, then it's really big," a spokeswoman for Boeing in Beijing said. But she added that Boeing expected more big aircraft orders from China. "Boeing is the market leader and will remain the market leader."

Analysts have speculated that China may increasingly turn to Airbus because of souring U.S.-China relations. Among the irritants to friendly ties are Washington's concern over piracy of intellectual products and nuclear proliferation. Beijing is angry at American support for Taiwan.

Politics aside, all three aircraft makers are hoping for a big increase in sales to Chinese airlines. Last year, Beijing demanded a virtual freeze on new aircraft orders in a bid to reign in runaway growth in the industry.

Demand for new aircraft continues to grow in one of the world's fastest-growing civil aviation industries.

According to China's State Statistics Bureau, Chinese airlines carried 51.23 million passengers in 1995, 26.8 percent more than in 1994.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

April 8, 1996

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
May 96	4.37¾	4.26	4.35¼	+0.09¼	151,414
Jul 96	4.27¾	4.16	4.25½	+0.09¼	145,538
Sep 96	3.75½	3.63	3.74½	+0.11	46,484
Dec 96	3.43	3.32½	3.42¼	+0.08½	111,033
Mar 97	3.48	3.38¼	3.47½	+0.09¼	9,758
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 116,383					
Thu's open int 471,538 up 3210					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
May 96	251.20	242.30	248.70	+5.50	32,027
Jul 96	255.10	244.80	252.60	+5.80	38,426
Aug 96	255.30	244.70	252.70	+5.80	7,056
Sep 96	253.80	245.20	251.50	+4.70	4,503
Oct 96	250.80	242.20	248.60	+6.40	3,884
Dec 96	250.20	242.00	248.60	+6.50	11,701
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 33,788					
Thu's open int 97,933 up 2579					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
May 96	26.20	25.50	25.96	+0.34	30,616
Jul 96	26.58	25.88	26.31	+0.33	37,713
Aug 96	26.65	26.05	26.48	+0.34	7,137
Sep 96	26.80	26.25	26.62	+0.33	3,949
Oct 96	27.00	26.38	26.71	+0.25	2,363
Dec 96	27.35	26.68	27.12	+0.34	12,174
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 17,970					
Thu's open int 94,741 up 589					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
May 96	7.86	7.62	7.81¼	+0.15¼	56,880
Jul 96	7.96	7.72½	7.90¼	+0.16¼	66,171
Aug 96	7.97	7.75	7.92	+0.16¼	8,404
Sep 96	7.88	7.65½	7.83¼	+0.19¼	4,473
Nov 96	7.83½	7.58	7.79½	+0.18½	61,772
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 58,942					
Thu's open int 205,529 up 634					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
May 96	5.35	5.28½	5.25	+0.02½	18,428
Jul 96	4.96½	4.85¼	4.92	+0.05	51,331
Sep 96	4.97½	4.87	4.94½	+0.05	12,322
Dec 96	5.07½	4.99	5.04¼	+0.03¼	18,834
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 25,736					
Thu's open int 94,823 off 1616					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	63.77	63.15	63.47	-0.30	17,718
Jun 96	63.67	62.95	63.40	-0.07	35,203
Aug 96	63.65	63.05	63.32	+0.02	20,600
Oct 96	64.55	64.05	64.50	+0.30	11,324
Dec 96	63.45	63.02	63.32	+0.15	10,022
Feb 97	63.80	63.17	63.62	+0.57	4,357
Est. sales 912 Thu's. sales 20,973					
Thu's open int 99,436 up 2376					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	55.35	54.45	54.52	-0.80	2,756
May 96	55.55	55.25	55.47	-0.88	6,092
Aug 96	58.05	57.15	57.20	-0.70	8,419
Sep 96	58.25	57.30	57.45	-0.75	1,406
Oct 96	58.85	57.70	57.72	-0.80	2,109
Nov 96	59.52	58.60	58.90	-0.70	1,014
Est. sales 568 Thu's. sales 3,791					
Thu's open int 23,296 up 539					
HOGS-Live(3/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	54.07	52.65	53.95	+1.38	4,121
Jun 96	58.40	57.50	58.40	+1.50	18,467
Jul 96	56.70	55.22	56.77	+1.15	6,006
Aug 96	53.30	52.30	52.75	+0.78	4,049
Oct 96	49.65	48.25	49.20	+0.85	3,457
Dec 96	50.65	49.50	50.37	+0.87	2,891
Est. sales 363 Thu's. sales 10,926					
Thu's open int 45,070 up 1348					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	76.40	74.50	76.40	+2.00	4,139
Jul 96	75.57	73.40	75.57	+2.00	3,588
Aug 96	72.57	70.40	72.57	+2.00	1,208
Feb 97	69.95	68.40	69.95	+2.00	387
Mar 97	70.30	70.00	70.30	+2.00	6
May 98			71.80	+1.40	7
Est. sales 155 Thu's. sales 3,348					
Thu's open int 11,297 up 174					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
May 96	1346	1330	1331	-19	20,316
Jul 96	1356	1341	1342	-12	21,371
Sep 96	1375	1362	1362	-4	13,782
Dec 96	1383	1375	1373	-10	15,987
Mar 97	1395	1387	1382	-11	11,134
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 17,744					
Thu's open int 96,531 up 965					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	115.40	111.80	113.55	-1.70	15,437
Jul 96	115.20	111.80	114.10	-1.00	8,208
Sep 96	115.00	112.00	113.40	-1.30	4,375
Dec 96	114.75	112.00	113.60	-0.60	2,946
Est. sales 13,057 Thu's. sales 9,042					
Thu's open int 30,754 off 487					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	11.95	11.76	11.91	+0.02	43,274
Jul 96	11.38	11.04	11.26	+0.20	45,449
Oct 96	10.96	10.77	10.92	+0.18	29,404
Mar 97	10.65	10.48	10.61	+0.17	19,074
Est. sales 19,996 Thu's. sales 18,494					
Thu's open int 145,196 up 1909					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	134.00	130.80	132.55	+2.70	12,972
Jul 96	132.90	129.70	130.75	+2.20	4,712
Sep 96	130.00	128.00	129.65	+2.20	2,655
Nov 96	126.30	126.30	126.30	+2.00	794
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 920					
Thu's open int 24,381 off 208					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 96	397.50	395.00	396.50	+3.10	753
May 96	399.20		398.20	+3.10	3
Jun 96	401.00	397.10	400.70	+3.10	100,644
Aug 96	403.10	399.80	403.10	+3.20	20,117
Oct 96	403.00	403.00	405.50	+3.20	5,240
Dec 96	408.50	404.80	408.00	+3.30	9,817
Feb 97	408.30	408.30	410.60	+3.40	917
Apr 97			413.10	+3.?	97
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 28,033					
Thu's open int 196,757 off 687					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	113.60	113.10	113.40	+0.30	2,563
May 96	113.85	112.80	113.25		19,323
Jun 96	112.70	112.45	112.60	-0.25	987
Jul 96	112.50	111.70	112.10	-0.15	6,512
Aug 96			111.50	-0.15	537
Sep 96	111.30	110.80	110.90	-0.15	3,443
Oct 96			110.30	-0.15	468
Nov 96	109.75	109.75	109.70	-0.15	338
Dec 96	109.50	109.00	109.10	-0.15	5,443
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 2,387					
Thu's open int 42,402 off 253					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Apr 96	558.0	550.0	555.0	+13.0	1
May 96	557.0	547.0	556.5	+13.0	57,280
Jul 96	563.0	551.0	561.6	+13.2	19,085
Sep 96	566.0	557.5	566.6	+13.6	11,512
Dec 96	572.0	566.5	574.2	+14.1	7,981
Jan 97			577.2	+14.1	3
Mar 97			582.0	+14.6	3,165
May 97			587.9	+15.0	651
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 32,963					
Thu's open int 103,777 up 3043					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 96	415.00	408.50	410.60	+2.60	388
Jul 96	412.50	409.80	412.40	+2.60	19,532
Oct 96	416.00	414.00	415.40	+2.60	3,138
Jan 97			418.20	+2.60	1,866
Apr 97			420.70	+2.60	655
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 1,368					
Thu's open int 24,699 off 249					

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 96	94.98	94.92	94.97	+0.02	9,775
Sep 96	94.74	94.66	94.71	+0.01	3,570
Dec 96	94.48	94.40	94.44	-0.04	203
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 611					
Thu's open int 13,548 off 55					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 96	105-21	105-085	105-17	- 06	189,673
Sep 96	105-125	105-015	105-095	- 075	9,376
Dec 96			105-015	- 1 105	5
Est. sales 25,800 Thu's. sales 35,468					
Thu's open int 191,848 off 1179					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 96	107-06	106-18	107-00	- 10	286,213
Sep 96	106-26	106-11	106-24	- 12	29,527
Dec 96	106-04	105-29	106-04	- 10	30
Est. sales 58,158 Thu's. sales 61,059					
Thu's open int 290,623 up 3530					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun 96	109-09	108-10	108-30	- 15	355,879
Sep 96	108-26	107-26	108-14	- 15	22,299
Dec 96	108-06	107-11	107-29	- 16	4,134
Mar 97	107-23	107-04	107-16	- 16	937
Est. sales 328,000 Thu's. sales 170,663					
Thu's open int 368,873 off 2524					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Apr 96	94.580	94.460	94.480		24,605
May 96	94.480	94.460	94.480	+10	6,359
Jun 96	94.490	94.440	94.470		411,101
Sep 96	94.270	94.170	94.230		356,540
Dec 96	93.970	93.880	93.920	-40	326,220
Mar 97	93.720	93.600	93.670	-50	232,394
Jun 97	93.560	93.420	93.480	-70	194,693
Mar 00	92.000	91.970	91.950	-80	707
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 407,940					
Thu's open int 2,458,022 up 54290					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Jun 96	1.5312	1.5268	1.5284	-2	45,541
Sep 96	1.5300	1.5280	1.5274	-2	38
Dec 96			1.5250	-2	32
Mar 97			1.5230	-2	4
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 19,410					
Thu's open int 45,614 off 3710					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Can. dlr					
Jun 96	.7381	.7365	.7369	-5	41,448
Sep 96	.7375	.7366	.7371	-5	1,380
Dec 96	.7374	.7367	.7372	-5	1,501
Mar 97			.7373	-5	403
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 2,708					
Thu's open int 44,928 up 382					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Jun 96	.6813	.6756	.6781	+7	55,922
Sep 96	.6845	.6822	.6819	+7	2,132
Dec 96			.6858	+7	193
Mar 97			.6895	+7	51
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 18,286					
Thu's open int 58,368 up 2676					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Jun 96	.009419	.009366	.009380	-7	75,841
Sep 96	.009525	.009502	.009498	-4	1,786
Dec 96			.009617		1,058
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 14,791					
Thu's open int 78,770 up 536					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Jun 96	.8477	.8408	.8424	-2	29,002
Sep 96	.8550	.8503	.8502		619
Dec 96			.8582	+3	504
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 9,184					
Thu's open int 30,128 off 44					

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	88.30	86.90	87.22	-0.33	18,728
Jul 96	4.49	4.49	88.45	-0.18	16,372
Oct 96	83.50	82.70	83.45	+0.28	2,488
Dec 96	80.80	80.05	80.80	+0.37	19,308
Mar 97	81.60	81.15	81.55	+0.28	2,353
May 97	81.90	81.75	81.90	+0.15	1,059
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 25,433					
Thu's open int 62,690 up 2276					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
May 96	62.30	59.25	60.10	+0.53	34,958
Jun 96	56.45	54.30	55.10	+0.69	14,839
Jul 96	53.00	52.70	52.80	+0.09	12,640
Aug 96	52.90	52.30	52.45	+0.09	9,866
Sep 96	53.10	52.50	52.45	-0.06	4,537
Oct 96	53.55	53.25	53.30	+0.09	2,346
Nov 96	54.05	53.80	54.05	+0.34	4,385
Dec 96	54.65	54.10	54.10	-0.06	11,041
Jan 97	54.55	54.20	54.28	-0.06	4,169
Feb 97	53.95	53.95	53.95	+0.44	1,067
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 19,421					
Thu's open int 92,573 off 1595					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
May 96	23.52	22.57	22.95	+0.20	83,916
Jun 96	21.29	20.82	21.00	+0.10	85,934
Jul 96	20.10	19.76	19.85	+0.03	49,629
Aug 96	19.39	19.05	19.05	-0.13	33,277
Sep 96	18.88	18.75	18.75	-0.08	30,491
Oct 96	18.65	18.33	18.60	-0.05	15,411
Nov 96	18.53	18.40	18.45	-0.07	17,615
Dec 96	18.49	18.30	18.30	-0.11	32,471
Jan 97	18.29	18.21	18.23	-0.10	21,171
Feb 97	18.15	18.15	18.15	-0.10	11,712
Mar 97	18.16	18.10	18.10	-0.06	8,054
Jun 97	17.92	17.90	17.90	-0.04	13,346
Jul 97	17.92	17.83	17.87	-0.05	1,858
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 104,062					
Thu's open int 456,245 up 5984					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
May 96	2.385	2.285	2.340	+25	32,807
Jun 96	2.368	2.260	2.310	+61	21,186
Jul 96	2.300	2.225	2.290	+37	21,051
Aug 96	2.325	2.190	2.235	+25	15,342
Sep 96	2.180	2.135	2.180	+15	12,787
Oct 96	2.170	2.140	2.170	+28	16,673
Nov 96	2.200	2.190	2.200	+3	6,799
Dec 96	2.350	2.310	2.350	+35	16,671
Jan 97	2.350	2.340	2.350	+6	4,532
Feb 97	2.275	2.265	2.275	+2	3,514
Mar 97	2.130	2.125	2.125	-7	2,931
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 23,032					
Thu's open int 158,789 up 2274					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
May 96	70.80	68.30	69.70	+0.94	28,909
Jun 96	67.65	65.75	66.80	+0.66	16,811
Jul 96	64.50	63.20	64.00	+0.71	10,826
Aug 96	61.15	60.15	60.75	+0.66	5,940
Sep 96	58.45	58.10	58.30	+0.76	3,234
Oct 96	55.25	55.15	55.25	+0.76	722
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 24,052					
Thu's open int 68,359 up 710					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Jun 96	649.00	639.40	646.70	-12.90	168,177
Sep 96	653.30	645.20	651.10	-14.10	4,632
Dec 96	658.30	650.80	650.90	-19.90	2,675
Mar 97	664.30	656.80	659.00	-17.80	150
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 35,413					
Thu's open int 175,679 off 1756					

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AIM Str	146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMC	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARC	880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ASR s	199	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AckCom	724	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AcmeU	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AdvMag	135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AdvMed	257	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AirWat	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alamco	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AHanson	527	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alphain	579	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AlpinGr	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdhl	6295	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ABodyAr n	99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AExpl s	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AmList	129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AREInv	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ampal	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ampex n	3049	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andrea	376	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AngMig	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aprogenx	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Astrosc	224	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atari	1298	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audvox	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Azco	350	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT Mr	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT Ind	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baldw	188	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balmy n	337	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BarrLb s	158	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BSHK pwt	285	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BSJpn wt	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BSYn pwt96	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BSYn pwt97	180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BemaGold	2715	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BenchE	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BentPh s	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BioR A	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biovail s	1173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BlairCp	295	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BlondT n	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bodmin n	321	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowmr	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowne	868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brandyw	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Button	99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CE Frnk	383	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CET ES n	128	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIM	316	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cablvsn	776	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cablvs pf	535	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton	164	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CdnOc g	246	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CastleAM	187	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CentenT s	313	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CentrPr	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CFCda g	530	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CenSe	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChadThr s	180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ClmpH	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CheySoft	13132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chief	1180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chadel	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CoastD	170	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cognitm	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ColLb	797	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ColuEng	288	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CompTch	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Complek	187	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CmpRtc	322	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ComNG	807	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cross	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CrnCP B	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CrCwnL	579	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cycomm s	373	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DI Ind	185	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DRCA	255	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DakotaM	563	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Datamet	265	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dazor	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DaytMn n	542	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeGlob	184	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diglcon	680	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DigRCT	118	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dimark s	280	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donnelly	136	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DryfMu	178	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducom	238	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoBay	8920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edisto	310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edlek	2144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ElPasoE n	783	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elswth	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EmerR	487	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EnzoBi	582	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Epitope	393	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equusl	134	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FFP	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FalmBk n	418	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FemHlth	156	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fibrbd s	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FlAust	271	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAusPr	9983	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ForstLb	1269	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FortPet	332	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FrnkAdv	165	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresenius	712	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GA Fncl n	2384	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GST Tele	1633	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galngcn	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GavlCn	2585	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GnEmp	292	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GiantFd	1272	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glatfr	391	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GlobSml	137	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GoVideo	220	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GldStrR	730	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GlFld	372	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grang g	658	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GrnStCA	146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GreyLne	905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GriffGam	462	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gundle	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HalEP	136	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halsey	501	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HanoDr	298	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HanvDir	693	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han wtB	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harken	3237	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hasbro	2209	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HawAir n	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hearx n	2245	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HelmRes	212	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemlo g	854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HrtgMd	492	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HorizMH	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HovnEn	174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Identix	623	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ImpCM n	159	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ImpOil g	331	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incstar	324	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Instfund	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insigm	1816	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntCPd	231	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
InterDig	2148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intrmagn	482	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntstGC	124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IvaxCp	4424	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JanBell	248	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KFX Inc	444	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KV Ph A	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KankakB	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keane	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kirby	164	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laser	465	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LsrTech	236	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MC Sh	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MDC Gn	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MacNSc	154	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magellan	565	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MagnPet	880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medeva	172	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Microtel	253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MovieStr	329	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MunyAZ	176	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Myersind	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NTNCom	2337	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NVR	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabors	1080	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatlBev	143	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY Tim	3822	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NA Vacc	397	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oncor	458	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PC Quote	564	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PLC Sys	2310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PageAm	242	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PegGld	4895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhxNet	320	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polymed	227	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portage	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PrpdLa	1508	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RF Pow	411	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reliv	592	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoyalO g	5079	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Servico	203	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPDR	21377	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SP Mid n	913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulcus	1896	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TelDta	1088	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexBiotch	1654	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thermed	1708	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA n	4683	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TurnB B	7205	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Alc	2944	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Bioscl	1477	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viacom	660	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ViacB	9482	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viac wtC	877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viac wtE	921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEB Jpn n	621	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XCL Ltd	12849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xytron	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5573.05	5602.88	5542.34	5594.37	-88.51
Trans	2173.79	2206.68	2149.91	2167.94	-38.74
Util	210.73	213.25	208.33	208.01	-5.24
Comp	1815.53	1840.05	1805.44	1815.27	-31.78

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	774.99	756.21	763.74	-11.25
Transp.	511.21	499.97	502.68	-8.53
Utilities	191.81	185.06	186.24	-5.57
Finance	67.95	65.29	66.04	-1.91
SP 500	655.86	638.04	644.24	-11.62
SP 100	633.56	616.31	622.11	-11.45

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	351.92	342.82	345.65	-6.27
Industrials	446.71	436.18	440.05	-6.66
Transp.	325.15	317.99	319.54	-5.61
Utility	246.17	238.42	239.72	-6.45
Finance	296.11	286.46	288.76	-7.35

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1105.23	1094.07	1104.79	-13.42
Industrials	1033.11	1021.40	1033.11	-9.34
Banks	1052.54	1045.12	1047.53	-14.28
Insurance	1292.42	1284.66	1291.68	-15.20
Finance	1281.38	1272.95	1275.59	-20.74
Transp.	884.58	878.24	884.58	-11.44

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	577.11	566.95	570.48	-6.62

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.39	-0.69
10 Utilities	99.19	-0.85
10 Industrials	105.60	-0.53

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lucent n	91392	31	29¾	30¾	+⅛
MicrnT s	66859	33¾	30¼	32¾	+2¾
AT&T	54500	61¾	60¼	60½	-2⅜
FedNM	47330	33	31⅞	32¼	-1⅛
FordM	47266	35½	34	35¼	-
Merck	44721	62¾	60¾	61⅞	-2
Motorola	43078	52⅞	50¾	52¼	+⅜
BayNtwk s	40499	28¾	27¾	28¾	-¼
IBM	39631	119⅞	114¼	119⅝	+1⅛
WalMart	35257	22½	21⅞	22⅛	-⅛
Texinst s	30547	52¼	49¾	52¼	+1⅜
PacTel	28851	35⅝	31⅝	35¼	-⅛
CypSem s	27677	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+1
Compaq	27137	40¼	36½	40	+2⅜
GenElec	26830	79⅝	78¼	79⅝	-⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Informix s	308685	18¹³⁄₁₆	16⅞	18⅞	-7⅛
Intel s	143953	60⅞	58⅝	60¼	+1⅛
Oracle	143637	44⅝	43	43⅞	-2⅛
Iomega s	99909	36⅞	29¾	35¾	+2¾
Cisco s	94703	47¾	45¾	46⅛	-2⅛
EricTel s	55914	19¼	18¹⁄₁₆	19	-⅜
DellCpr s	53749	35⅝	35	35½	+2⅛
ApldMat s	52432	37⅝	33⁵⁄₁₆	36⅝	+1⅛
3Com s	47813	38⅛	35⅝	38½	+1⅛
Microsoft	45984	103⅞	101⅞	103⅞	-⅛
Vista2000	41653	6	3⅝	3⅝	-2⅝
MCI	40739	29⅝	28	28	-1⅞
Airnet s	40398	28⅝	26⅝	28¼	+⅛
SunMic s	40292	46¼	44⅝	46	-⅛
Gate2000	38642	34½	29	33⅝	+3⅝

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	21377	65⁹⁄₁₆	63⅞	64⁹⁄₁₆	-1⅛
CheySoft	13132	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅛
XCL Ltd	12849	⅜	⅜	¼	-
FAusPr	9983	8½	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
ViacB	9482	41¾	41	41½	-⅛
EchoBay	8920	14	13¾	14	+⅛
PegGld	6895	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+⅛
Amdhl	6295	10⅝	10⅛	10½	-⅛
Harken	5237	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
RoyalO g	5079	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	322	1066
Declined	2321	1281
Unchanged	436	823
Total issues	3129	3090
New Highs	25	141
New Lows	70	13

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1210	1824
Declined	2687	1798
Unchanged	1522	1795
Total issues	5419	5417
New Highs	98	213
New Lows	95	38

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	129	281
Declined	463	255
Unchanged	178	210
Total issues	770	746
New Highs	9	27
New Lows	17	3

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	411.79	456.97
Amex	20.57	28.43
Nasdaq	483.89	503.89

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
1838 Bd-Deb Trad	-	.39	4-11	4-30
Raymon Corp	-	.025	6-14	6-28
STOCK				
Cented Find	-	10%	4-19	5-10
STOCK SPLIT				
Price, T Rowe 2 for 1 split.				
Saga Commun 5 for 4 split.				
Xerox Corp 3 for 1 split.				
INCREASED				
Flowers Indust	Q	.1475	4-19	5-3
Smith, AO		.17	4-30	5-15
OMITTED				
Tel Offshore Tr	-			
INITIAL				
Aflac Inc n	-	.10	5-17	6-3
Global GvPlus A	-	1.23	4-10	4-15
Global GvPlus B, C		2.19	4-10	4-15
REGULAR				
Banco Comercial	b	.4225	4-11	5-10
Borg WarnerAuto	Q	.15	5-1	5-15
Cented Find	Q	.09	4-19	5-10
ConAgra Inc	Q	.2375	5-3	6-1
Excelsior Inco Shr	Q	.28	4-19	4-26
Helig-Meyers	Q	.07	4-24	5-18
Huff Corp	Q	.085	4-15	5-1
Latin AmDir Inco	Q	.375	4-16	4-30
MCI Commun	S	.025	5-31	6-21
Phillips Pete	Q	.305	5-3	5-31
Putnam AmGv Inc	M	.048	4-8	4-15
Putnam USGv A	M	.072	4-8	4-15
RPM Inc	Q	.12	4-15	4-30
Sabine Royalty	M	.1175	4-15	4-29
Scudder Wld Inco	Q	.322	4-16	4-30
Seaway Food	Q	.10	4-16	4-26
Smithfield Cos	Q	.05	5-3	5-31
Sun Co	Q	.25	5-10	6-13
Voyageur AZ	M	.0625	4-16	4-25
Voyageur CO	M	.059	4-16	4-25
Voyageur FL	M	.0612	4-16	4-25
Voyageur Minn	M	.0775	4-16	4-25
Voyageur Minn II	M	.066	4-16	4-25
Voyageur Minn III	M	.066	4-16	4-25
Werner Enterpr	Q	.03	4-22	5-6
Westbank Corp	Q	.06	4-19	4-25
Wood Bancorp	Q	.09	4-12	4-26

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

McDonnell Forced To Finance Planes Destined for China

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Monday that delays in the signing of aircraft contracts in China had led the company to accumulate debts of about $100 million.

China's minister of foreign trade, Wu Yi, postponed last month a trade mission to the United States that was to have included the formal signing of a contract for 20 McDonnell Douglas MD-90 aircraft. American executives blamed the delay on worsening U.S.-China relations.

"The deal's just delayed," said John Fugh, president of McDonnell Douglas China. "It's not the repudiation of an approved contract."

Company executives said McDonnell was having to borrow to finance the construction of planes to meet orders by Chinese airlines.

McDonnell Douglas is paying suppliers in advance with its own funds, instead of using predelivery payments by Chinese airlines as is customary in the industry in most other countries, one executive said.

Another executive described the company as being "held hostage" by Beijing bureaucrats seeking to punish the United States for its perceived anti-China stance.

Prime Minister Li Peng is likely to drive home that point later this week when he visits the Toulouse, France, factory of Airbus Industrie, where he is expected to sign a contract for as many as 25 jetliners worth $1.2 billion.

U.S.-China relations have worsened in recent months with China accusing Washington of backing supporters of Taiwan independence. The United States, meanwhile, is considering sanctions against China for failure to enforce a year-old intellectual property rights protection agreement.

Jack Valenti, chairman of the Motion Picture Association, said the U.S. government may have no alternative but to impose sanctions.

"Absent of the honoring of an agreement, what is the alternative?" Mr. Valenti said at a media conference in Beijing.

His visit shadows that of Charlene Barshefsky, the U.S. deputy trade representative, who is in Beijing to meet Chinese officials.

Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said in February that China could face economic sanctions of up to $1 billion for its failure to enforce the agreement.

The McDonnell Douglas contract was initialed last September, Mr. Fugh said.

Boeing Co. was also hoping to sign contracts during Mr. Wu's visit of up to five 747s and 10 777s.

One of McDonnell Douglas's clients, China Northern Airlines Co., said it was waiting for higher approval before it could pay.

Jiang Lianying, general manager of China Northern Airlines, said three MD-90s were scheduled to be delivered by the end of July, but the Civil Aviation Administration of China "has not yet instructed us to sign the agreement."

Pepsi Gives Yeo Hiap 10-Year Deal

Bloomberg Business News

SINGAPORE — Yeo Hiap Seng Ltd. signed on Monday a 10-year contract to bottle Pepsi-Cola in Singapore, preserving a valuable franchise that was jeopardized last year by corporate turmoil.

Top executives of Yeo Hiap Seng and PepsiCo Inc. said they were discussing further cooperation in Asia that could extend to equity investment by Yeo Hiap Seng in Pepsi bottling plants and joint marketing of drinks and snacks.

"I was pleasantly surprised" by the 10-year contract, said Alex Chan, Yeo Hiap Seng's chief executive.

Yeo Hiap Seng has been bottling PepsiCo drinks since 1975, renewing the contract every five years.

Dissension at the company last year, which ended in its takeover by the property developer Ng Teng Fong, led Pepsi to put Yeo Hiap Seng on a one-year contract that ends June 30. The new 10-year contract takes effect on July 1.

Mr. Shea and Mr. Chan said their companies were discussing further cooperation but declined to say how close they were to an agreement.

Sydney's Coveted Harbor

Tourist Industry Looks to Undeveloped Lands

Reuters

SYDNEY — Australia's tourism industry, facing a severe hotel shortage ahead of the 2000 Olympics, has made a bold claim for what it calls some of the world's "sexiest real estate" in and around the spectacular Sydney Harbor.

The Tourism Task Force, a lobby group representing the industry's biggest players, has approached governments for access to secluded, uninhabited harbor islands and jutting headlands that it says are ripe for tourism development.

"Without doubt, it's the sexiest real estate in the world," said Christopher Brown, the chief executive of the task force, standing on a sandstone outcrop on Clark Island, a speck of lightly wooded land in the harbor.

"There's so much land around," he added, gesturing toward another uninhabited island, prime foreshore owned by the defense forces and wooded headlands virtually unchanged since Europeans first arrived here in 1788.

The city skyline, the Sydney Harbor Bridge and the Opera House shimmer in the distance.

The tourism industry has long sought access to swathes of publicly owned land that fringe the harbor. Now, armed with warnings about a severe shortage of hotel rooms, the industry says governments are at last taking its plea seriously.

Sydney needs about 5,000 additional rooms by 2000 Olympic Games. With occupancy rates now climbing toward 80 percent, tourists are already finding it tough to get hotel rooms in the city.

The New South Wales state government and the national government together own hundreds of hectares of harbor land, both undeveloped and developed, as well as empty city sites.

The state government has already identified five city sites that could be turned over for development, and has left open the possibility of low-rise developments on lands classified as protected parkland.

"Obviously, the government wants to maximize tourism opportunities in and around Sydney Harbor because it's going to be a focal point for the 2000 Olympics," a spokesman for the state's environment minister said. "But at the same time we are going to be opposed to the high-rise tourism development in some of the areas that have been proposed."

The Tourism Task Force says it is confident that it will be able to persuade the national government to draw up an inventory of land that could be turned into hotel sites.

Australia's new tourism minister, John Moore, has yet to comment on the task force's request for a land inventory.

An analyst with the property consultant Jones Lang Wootton said it was impossible to put a value on the harbor sites. "It's unique," said Ken Smith, regional director of valuation for Wootton's hotel brokerage, JLW TransAct Pty. "You just can't use rules of thumb and each of the sites have their own characteristics."

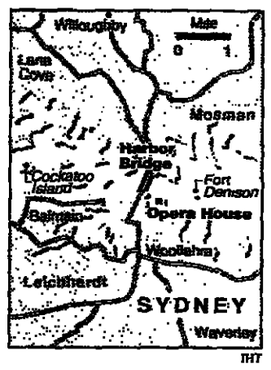
Mr. Smith agreed that the industry faced a severe room shortage in Sydney unless new hotels were built quickly, but said its bid for spectacular harbor real estate was not a solution.

While it would help, he said, "it would not necessarily be a big contributor to solving the issue."

But Mr. Brown of the task force is undaunted. He said that bungalow-style accommodation for Goat Island, which lies in the shadow of the Sydney Harbor Bridge, and boutique hotels at the harbor mouth and on a headland overlooking the Opera House were already being discussed with the New South Wales government.

Sydney's environment movement, however, is alarmed at Mr. Brown's plans.

"We don't object to development facilities that improve general public access, but we don't believe that the islands and foreshores to Sydney Harbor should be turned into elitist enclaves," said Jeff Angel, director of the Total Environment Center.



IHT

Little Lift Seen in Tokyo Stock Buybacks

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Three Japanese companies announced on Monday plans repurchase their own shares, but analysts said the trend may not do much for stock prices.

The construction-machinery maker Komatsu Ltd., said it planned to buy as much as 20 billion yen ($186.0 million) worth of its stock, or around 2 percent of its outstanding shares.

NGK Insulators Ltd. said it would buy back as much as 10 million yen, or 3 percent, of its shares.

Izumiya Co., a discount-store operator, said it would buy back 14 billion yen, or 7.3 percent, worth of its stock.

The announcements were made after the market closed.

Pelham Smithers, strategist at ING Barings Securities (Japan) Ltd., said he thought stock buybacks would become a regular occurrence in Japan. "But as in the U.S., share buybacks will tend to be factored in."

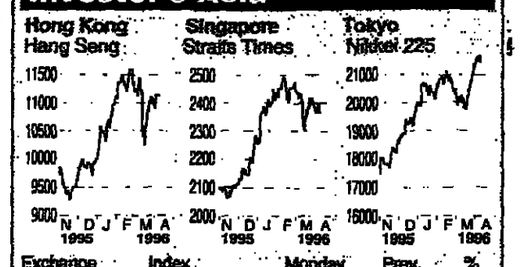
He pointed to a buyback by Ford Motor Co. last October, which had little effect on the share price.

Including the three companies on Monday, nine Japanese concerns have announced share buyback plans since the Ministry of Finance allowed them last year. The ministry, acting to support the stock market, also said it would reduce taxes on buybacks.

Last month, Toyota Motor Corp. said it would buy back up to 100 billion yen of its stock. Yet analysts said the stock price was unaffected because investors were unimpressed with the amount.

Companies such as Asahi Breweries Ltd. and the oil refiner Tonen Corp. said this year they would buy back some of their stock, but their share prices have hardly budged.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Closed	11,139.90	-
Singapore	Straits Times	2,365.17	2,396.48	-1.31
Sydney	All Ordinaries	Closed	2,222.50	-
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,424.24	21,695.84	-1.25
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,134.63	1,153.09	-1.60
Bangkok	SET	Closed	1,339.34	-
Seoul	Composite Index	877.03	881.50	-0.51
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,599.80	5,581.13	+0.33
Manila	PSE	Closed	2,962.79	-
Jakarta	Composite Index	597.64	605.99	-1.23
Wellington	NZSE-40	Closed	2,132.90	-
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,485.75	3,443.86	+1.22

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Samsung Aerospace Industries Co.** said it had ruled out the possibility of buying part of the bankrupt Dutch aircraft maker, **Fokker NV**.

• **Japan** said it planned to lift limits on foreign investment in parts of its telecommunications sector, and that it would raise the proposed deregulation at a **World Trade Organization** meeting on telecommunications scheduled for next week.

• **The Bank of Japan** said the country's economy was showing signs of a gradual recovery, based on a rebound in housing and public investment as well as on rising industrial output.

• **Sony Corp.** said it planned to start producing digital video discs in September at the U.S. plant of its Sony Disc Manufacturing subsidiary.

• **NEC Corp.** said it had started production of computer monitors in China as part of a joint venture with **Packard Bell Electronics Inc.** of the United States and **GVC Corp.** of Taiwan.

• **Hitachi Ltd.** said it would invest 12 billion yen ($111.6 million) to build a silicon-wafer plant in the Ibaraki prefecture, north of Tokyo, and that the facility would open in 1999.

• **Toyota Motor Corp.** said it would begin importing engines made at its Indonesian factory to power vehicles made in Japan by the end of the year; the move would mark the first time that Japan's leading automaker has tapped its overseas operations for a major component.

• **Nissan Motor Co.** said it had received approval from China to build trucks at its joint venture in the country, **Zhengzhou Nissan Automobile Co.**, at a beginning production level of 5,000 pickup trucks per year.

• **China**, faced with a horde of jobless workers forecast to swell to 130 million by 2000, said it would no longer guarantee employment for life at large, state-owned enterprises.

• **HCL Corp.**, India's largest information-technology company, said it would invest between $50 million and $60 million in a joint venture with the U.S.-based **General Instrument Corp.** to design, manufacture and distribute communications equipment. *Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AFP, AFX*

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

INTERNATIONAL

RESIDENTIAL LANGUAGE COURSES FOR MOTIVATED PEOPLE

68 hours per week learning and putting into practice

Centres in
BELGIUM - ENGLAND - FRANCE - IRELAND - SPAIN - USA
Also Junior courses in English or French

CERAM Languages Since 1976

FRENCH - GERMAN - SPANISH - ITALIAN
JAPANESE - DUTCH - ENGLISH

USA

CALIFORNIA

MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The Graduate School for International Careers

- MBA in International Management
- MA in International Policy Studies
- MPA in International Public Administration
- MA in International Environmental Policy
- MA in Translation and Interpretation

ADMISSIONS OFFICE • DEPT IHT
425 VAN BUREN STREET • MONTEREY, CA 93940 USA
TEL (408) 647-4123 • FAX (408) 647-6405
HOMEPAGE:http://www.miis.edu

GREAT BRITAIN

A UNIVERSITY DEGREE
Bachelor's/Master's/Doctorates and/or Professorial status
Fax: 44 181 336 1697
or Phone: 44 181 947 8924

Send for a free copy of the
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION GUIDE
Write to:
Nina Nieli
International Herald Tribune,
181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Is a non-resident degree program the answer for you?
St. Charles University
Earn Graduate and Undergraduate degrees in:
- Business Administration
- Psychology
- Health Sciences Administration
- History
- Human Development
- Religion

Complete all requirements at your own pace and in your own community!
Fax: (800) 829-9844 USA
Phone (316) 786-3648
e-mail scinfo@micro.net
St. Charles University
118 North Pine,
DeQuincy, LA 70633 - USA

International Herald Tribune sells work

SUCCESSFUL COMMUNICATION
STARTS WITH UNDERSTANDING

- Language courses with a focus on cultural competency
- English programs (ESL) coupled with International Management content instruction
- Customized intensive individual or group language courses
- Study at the renowned Monterey Institute in a supportive small class environment
- Beautiful Monterey Bay is a safe, small city environment adjacent to Carmel and Pebble Beach with several world class golf courses and great outdoor recreation- 2 hours by car from San Francisco

MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
CUSTOM LANGUAGE SERVICES
425 VAN BUREN STREET
MONTEREY, CA 93940 USA
TEL (408) 647-4115
FAX (408) 647-3534
E-MAIL jwatts@miis.edu
HOMEPAGE·http://www.miis.edu

ENGLISH CONNECTION

Learn English in New York!
English Connection, 480 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, New York 12866 USA
Telephone: (518) 581-1476 • Facsimile: (518) 581-1479

SWITZERLAND

IHTTI SCHOOL OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
NEUCHATEL/SWITZERLAND

3-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE AND HIGHER DIPLOMA IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT
2½ YEAR DIPLOMA IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT
1-YEAR POST-GRADUATE HOTEL OPERATIONS DIPLOMA
1-YEAR CERTIFICATE COURSES

ASK MARIA BAKS FOR INFORMATION AT: IHTTI, BOX, 4006 BASEL, SWITZERLAND. PHONE 41-61-312 30 94 FAX 41-61-312 60 35

USA

HIID Harvard Institute for International Development

Harvard University

Opportunities for Professional Development

1996 Executive Programs

For over 20 years, the Harvard Institute for International Development has mobilized the knowledge and experience gained in development efforts throughout the world, combined them with the teaching expertise and resources of Harvard University, and offered a series of programs on pressing international issues. Led by experienced professionals and academics who are renowned in their field, these programs combine lectures with case discussions, small-group work, and computer modeling. Participants are generally managers, policy makers and analysts from public, private and non-profit organizations throughout the world. HIID invites applications for the following programs offered in 1996, all of which will take place at Harvard University:

Program on Fiscal Decentralization and Financial Management of Regional and Local Governments
April 22 - May 17, 1996
Focuses on strategies of fiscal decentralization and strengthening regional and local government financial management.
Roy Kelly, Director; tel: 617-495-9627; fax: 617-496-2911; e-mail: pfd@hiid.harvard.edu

Workshop on Environmental Economics and Policy Analysis
June 10 - July 12, 1996
Focuses on natural resource management, economic valuation of environmental impacts, design of policy instruments and the interface of growth, trade and business with environment.
Theodore Panayotou, Director; tel: 617-495-9173; fax: 617-496-3956; e-mail: tpanayot@hiid.harvard.edu

Workshop on Educational Policy Analysis and Planning
June 16 - July 19, 1996
Focuses on techniques for policy analysis, planning, and research and the development of education management information systems (EMIS); emphasis on increasing effectiveness & efficiency of education systems.
Thomas Cassidy, Director; tel: 617-495-9723; fax: 617-495-1239; e-mail: cbrown@hiid.harvard.edu

Resolving the Global Social Security Financing Crisis
June 24 - July 12, 1996
Focuses on the global social security/demographic financing crisis, its implications for saving, investment, and growth, and its potential resolution via privatizing social security.
Jeffrey Sachs & Laurence Kotlikoff, Co-Directors; tel: 617-495-3482; fax: 617-495-1239; e-mail: socsec@hiid.harvard.edu

Program on Investment Appraisal & Management
June 24 - August 16, 1996
Focuses on modern techniques for conducting financial, risk, economic, environmental, and social evaluations of investment projects.
Glenn Jenkins, Director; tel: 617-495-0867; fax: 617-496-2911; e-mail: piam@hiid.harvard.edu

Workshop on Macroeconomic Policy and Management
June 24 - August 2, 1996
Focuses on strategies for macroeconomic management through an enhanced understanding of macro and sectoral policy linkages.
Richard Goldman, Director; tel: 617-495-9779; fax: 617-496-2911; e-mail: esmds@hiid.harvard.edu

Workshop on Budgeting in the Public Sector
June 24 - August 2, 1996
Reviews techniques for public budgeting and management of public expenditures, through an enhanced understanding of the budget process and the linkages between the national budget and economy.
S. Ramakrishnan, Director; tel: 617-495-4324; fax: 617-496-2911; e-mail: budgetws@hiid.harvard.edu

Program on Tax Analysis and Revenue Forecasting
July 1 - August 16, 1996
Focuses on analytical techniques to evaluate tax policy alternatives, and the estimation of the impacts of tax policy changes, and the forecasting of tax revenues.
G.P. Shukla, Director; tel: 617-496-9032; fax: 617-496-0423; e-mail: gshukla@hiid.harvard.edu

Program on Global Reform and Privatization of Public Enterprises
July 15 - August 9, 1996
Focuses on theory and practical methodology for reforming and privatizing state-owned enterprises in developing and transition economies.
Eytan Sheshinski, Director; tel: 617-495-3482; fax: 617-495-1239; e-mail: pep@hiid.harvard.edu

HIID-Kennedy School of Government Joint Program: The Executive Program for Leaders in Development
September 3-13, 1996
Focuses on difficult decision-making situations faced by leaders confronting major political and economic transitions; sharpens problem-solving, analytic, and strategic action skills.
Merilee S. Grindle & John W. Thomas, Co-Directors; tel: 617-495-1101; fax: 617-496-4474; e-mail: kathye@ksgadmit.harvard.edu

For further information, applications or workshop brochures...
Please refer to the contact information listed under each workshop, or write to: HIID / Harvard University/ One Eliot Street / Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 / U.S.A. Tel: 617-495-2161; FAX: 617-495-0527. Telex: 275276. Our World Wide Web site can be accessed at: http://www.hiid.harvard.edu

NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

Advertisement

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 5, 1996

For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Hourl at (33-1) 41 43 92 12.

Other Funds

The data ("the Data") in the list above ("the list") is the n.a.v. supplied by the fund groups ("the Fund Groups") listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Micropal SA (Tel Paris 33-1-40-28-39-00), collated and reformatted into the List and then transmitted by Micropal to IHT. Micropal and IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the List, the Data of the performance of lists of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the List, the Data of Fund Groups to any extent. The List is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by IHT or Micropal to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

Fund facts via fax.

The International Herald Tribune IFAXFUNDS service is an instant response fax service bringing you fund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world.

1. Locate the five digit code for the corresponding group in the list above. ★★★ User Instruction Guide

2. From the handset of your fax machine, dial (852) 172 75 545 if you are calling from outside HK, or 170 675 545 if you are calling from Hong Kong.

3. Follow the voice instruction, and input the five digit document code followed by the hatch (#) key.

4. Press the star (*) key to receive the document. You can retrieve up to five separate documents through only one access to the system.

5. Finally, after you hear the tone, press "start" on your fax machine and replace the handset. Your information will be delivered instantly.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

Competitors to Pay

OLYMPICS The organizers of the 1998 Winter Olympics have backed down on their pledge to pay the full travel expenses of all athletes taking part in the Games in Nagano, Japan. Under an agreement with the International Olympic Committee, the Nagano officials said they would only pay up to $1,000 for each foreign athlete. *(Reuters)*

Athlete Jumps Countries

ATHLETICS Galina Astefei, who won the Olympic high jump for Romania in Barcelona, has received permission to compete for Germany in Atlanta. But members of the Romanian Olympic Committee and the sports minister, Alexandru Mironov, criticized the committee chairwoman, Lia Manoliu, for allowing Astafe and two other athletes to switch to Germany. Manoliu said no money had changed hands and denied any link with a $1 million sponsorship from a German sports goods company that she said was agreed on in December though not announced. *(Reuters)*

Capital Victory

RUGBY UNION Australian Capital Territory beat Canterbury, 29-7, in Christchurch, New Zealand, on Monday to climb to second place in the Super 12 standings. *(Reuters)*

Ajax Holds Off PSV

SOCCER PSV Eindhoven missed a chance to close the gap on Ajax Amsterdam when it tied, 1-1, with the Dutch league leader Monday evening. Luc Nilis gave PSV the lead, but Frank de Boer equalized for Ajax. *(Reuters)*

Perot Looks at Mavericks

BASKETBALL Ross Perot Jr. is among those expressing interest in buying the Dallas Mavericks of the National Basketball Association. According to one team source, Perot has "been in the picture a long time" and recently renewed an offer first talked about as long as four years ago. A source told the Dallas Morning News that Perot's interest is more in the new arena possibilities than in the team. *(WP)*

America Abdicates Its Davis Cup Crown

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — Someday in the distant future, a tennis historian will look back at the mid-1990s and wonder what was going on.

The historian will wonder why, in a period when American men were winning the bulk of Grand Slam titles, other nations kept winning the Davis Cup.

When the 1996 semifinals take place in September, France will host Italy and the Czech Republic will host Sweden. That is a fine coup for Europe, where the Davis Cup generates more enthusiasm than anywhere else. But it is a poor reflection of the balance of power.

The highest-ranked singles player left in the world's premier team competition is Thomas Enqvist of Sweden, who is No. 9. The only other top-20 player left is Arnaud Boetsch of France, No. 13.

Enqvist and Boetsch certainly cannot be criticized for their team's success, but the Davis Cup in 1996 is a Potemkin tournament, just as it was in 1993. Once again, the fault lies with the Americans.

After winning the Cup in 1992, they essentially abdicated the next year, when Jim Courier, Andre Agassi and Pete Sampras all declined to make the trip to Australia for the first round. The American substitutes were beaten by the Australians, who went on to lose to Germany in the final.

This year, the Americans were again the defending champions and again failed to field a representative team. The United States has four players ranked in the top seven: No. 2 Sampras, No. 3 Agassi, No. 4 Michael Chang and No. 7 Courier. Not one saw fit to make the trip to Prague, where despite the brilliant play of Todd Martin, a man whose attachment to Davis Cup is unquestioned, the Czechs won, 3-2.

"I get disappointed," Martin said of the missing American stars. "But then again, everybody has their beliefs and priorities. I can't blame them for not having the same ones as me."

The four American stars argue quite rightly that they have all played in and won Davis Cups in the past. But you don't see them skipping Wimbledon just because they already have won it once, twice, or in Sampras's case, three times.

"I never feel like Davis Cup gets the respect it deserves in the U.S.," Sampras said recently. "Last year in Las Vegas, I was kind of conducting a survey during the semifinal against the Swedes. I was gambling and talking to the guys dealing cards, and I said 'Davis Cup' and not one person knew what Davis Cup was."

After returning from Moscow last December, where Sampras fought off cramps on his least favorite surface (clay) to win the Cup nearly single-handedly against the Russians, Tim Gullikson, the American captain, prepared for an outpouring of enthusiasm. It never came.

"In terms of the general sporting public in the United States, I was disappointed we didn't get more credit for doing what we did," Gullikson said.

"I hear two things loud and clear from the players: scheduling and the dead-rubber issue," said Dr. Les Snyder, the president of the United States Tennis Association. "One I think I know how to solve, and the other I frankly do not."

The one Snyder thinks he can solve is the dead-rubber problem: If a team already has clinched victory, why should its top singles players have to continue playing meaningless matches on the third day? Snyder plans to propose a rule change that would allow a captain more flexibility with substitutions once the tie has begun.

The much-more-significant and intractable problem is scheduling. Playing Davis Cup the week after a major event like last month's Lipton Championships in Florida, is simply asking for defections in this overprogrammed era.

Add the Summer Olympic competition to be played in Atlanta this July, and there are too many suitors wooing the game's stars. But even though Agassi and others have suggested calling a halt to Davis Cup in an Olympic year or playing Davis Cup every two years, there is too much money at stake for this to happen anytime soon.

"There are 124 tennis federations that depend on Davis Cup revenue for their annual budgets," Snyder said. "Even if the United States could probably afford to miss a year, the others probably could not."

It will be left to the players to make the hard choices. As the match ended in Prague, fans waved flags and pennants. They blew kisses to Korda. Only one thing was missing: the banner reading "Who needs Pete?" which a pair of Americans had waved throughout Martin's victory over Daniel Vacek.

The Davis Cup needs Pete, and badly.

Phil Sandlin/The Associated Press

MASTER MOWERS — The grounds crew at the Augusta National Golf Club readying the course for the Masters tournament, which starts Thursday in Augusta, Georgia. Ben Crenshaw is the defending champion.

Russian Army Brings Joy to Final Four

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The European Final Four starts Tuesday, CSKA Moscow — the Army club — trying to win the title for the first time in 25 years. Its last champion, from the Cold War days, never could have imagined the bridges crossed on the long march to Paris.

CSKA still looks like a former Soviet team, with nine Russians and a Latvian. But the Latvian, the three-point shooter Gundars Vetra, came from the formerly

EUROPEAN BASKETBALL

non grata National Basketball Association, where he played a little for the Minnesota Timberwolves last year. The other foreigner is the Nigerian forward, Julius Nwosu, who attended Liberty College in the United States and belonged last year to the San Antonio Spurs.

"My agent told me there were 10 teams interested in me," Nwosu said Monday, after a brief morning practice. "He said this team would be the best one to go to, that we would be playing for the European championship."

The basketball has been excellent, but every week another package is delivered from his girlfriend in America.

"I must have up to 50 movies," he said. "I have the whole collection of James Bond. I must have watched 'Goodfellas' more than 30 times. You can tell I'm not doing anything except watching the TV."

Is he afraid in the new Moscow?

"Not all the time," he said. "I get harassed. I don't use the metro because sometimes people get right in my face with this." He made a nasty sign. "Sometimes I am scared to go out, and all of the other players, they're married. They go home to be with their families."

But his agent tells him that several NBA clubs are interested. So, apparently, is Nwosu. "It's getting better," he said. "It's getting warm now."

Sergei Panov, one of four Russian internationals playing for Moscow, said, "It's not so good the life in Russia for him. It is because Russia is only beginning the new way of life."

CSKA is representative of that life. The Soviet Union dominated the early days of basketball, winning the first six European club championships through 1963. It was overtaken in the 1970s as the Western European clubs brought in American talent and coaching.

Now the European game has bogged down in its own sophistication, with many of the successful coaches enforcing a defensive-mindedness that really should provide the platform for rapid counterattacks, easy points and joyous, running basketball. But we don't see much of that.

CSKA offers a playful escape from this trend. It is a young, balanced team, led by the 24-year-old playmaker Vasili Karasev. In the knockout semifinal against mighty Panathinaikos of Athens, the new Russians will try to run like Americans.

"The defense is the basis of our game," said Panov. "The whole team wants to get easy points. We know that Panathinaikos have many old players, and for them to run for 40 minutes will not be easy."

CSKA might benefit from the pressures felt by every rich Greek club seeking to win its country's first European title. Panathinaikos is paying $3.5 million this season to the former NBA All-Star Dominique Wilkins, who is 36, and is spreading at least $1 million more for the Croatian center Stojko Vrankovic, 32, and the legendary point guard Panagiotis Giannakis, 37.

Their Serbian coach, Bozidar Maljkovic, has won three European titles but has struggled this season. He likes defense and patient offense, but Wilkins was born to run. Despite his frustrations, Wilkins has been winning close games in the final moments.

The other semifinal will be a Spanish rematch of the tournament favorite, FC Barcelona, against the defending titleholder, Real Madrid, the eight-time champion of Europe.

Barcelona, the Spanish champion, is led by the 2.04-meter (6-foot-8½-inch) Lithuanian, Arturas Kamishovas, 24, an NBA prospect, and an American, Daniel Godfread. Madrid got here on the scoring of Joe Arlauckas and the coaching of the young Zeljko Obradovic, who won European titles for Partizan Belgrade in 1992, Jovenut Badalona in 1994 and last year with Madrid.

Sonics Slug It Out With Knicks to Win, 108-98

The Associated Press

The Seattle SuperSonics, led by an angry Shawn Kemp, reached 60 victories Monday by beating the New York Knicks, 108-98, in a game postponed three months because of a blizzard.

The Sonics didn't let the prospect of a 6,000-mile (3,750-kilometer), one-day round trip and a physical battle with the Knicks bother them, taking control in

NBA ROUNDUP

the second quarter and holding off New York's charge in the fourth quarter.

Kemp, who lost his temper after Charles Oakley bloodied his nose in the third quarter, led Seattle with 25 points and 13 rebounds. Detlef Schrempf had 24 points, eight rebounds and six assists, and Hersey Hawkins added 20.

The Sonics outrebounded New York 49-33 and forced turnovers on four consecutive Knicks' possessions in the fourth quarter as they put the game away with an 11-0 run.

Seattle, with the best record in the Western Conference, won for the 10th time in 11 games. New York had its two-game winning streak snapped.

Bulls 90, Magic 86 Chicago took another step toward eclipsing the best record in National Basketball Association history Sunday by beating Orlando.

With eight games left in the regular season, the Bulls need just four victories to reach 70 and outdo the best record in NBA history — 69-13 by the 1971-72 Los Angeles Lakers.

The Bulls had problems, scoring only 15 points in the fourth quarter, but Michael Jordan hit a tough turnaround jumper with just under a minute left to put Chicago ahead for good.

The Magic, which won its first 33 home games this season, lost for the third time in their last four home games.

Shaquille O'Neal arrived at the arena just before gametime and entered the contest at the start of the second quarter. He had been in New Jersey attending the funeral of his grandmother.

Chicago won the season series, 3-1. Orlando has the second-best record in the East and will be seeded to meet the Bulls in the conference final.

Lakers 107, Spurs 97 Vlade Divac had 19 points and 11 rebounds, and Eddie Jones scored 13 of his 19 points in the third quarter as host Los Angeles, beat the suddenly cold Spurs.

Magic Johnson, who sat out the Lakers' previous game because of tendinitis in his left Achilles tendon, returned to action and had 15 points, nine rebounds and seven assists in 41 minutes.

After winning a franchise-record 17 straight games and going 16-0 in March, the Spurs have lost three of four in April.

Jazz 107, Kings 92 In Sacramento, Utah outscored the Kings, 34-19, in the final period to make Sacramento's hold on the final playoff spot in the West a bit more tenuous.

Karl Malone scored 35 points, Jeff Hornacek added 17 and Antoine Carr 15 as the Jazz won its ninth straight.

The loss cut the Kings' margin over the idle Golden State Warriors to 1½ games in the battle for the eighth and final playoff spot in the Western Conference.

Nuggets 111, Rockets 105 The absence of Dikembe Mutombo, out with a strained hamstring, didn't hurt the Nuggets, especially since Hakeem Olajuwon missed his seventh straight game for visiting Houston.

Jalen Rose narrowly missed a triple-double, finishing with 19 points, 10 rebounds and nine assists, and LaPhonso Ellis had 18 points and 11 rebounds.

The Nuggets outscored the Rockets, 11-3, over the final 1:14, with Rose and Ellis accounting for eight of those points, as Houston lost for the 10th time in 11 games.

Suns 112, Grizzlies 92 Phoenix ended its four-game road losing streak with an easy victory at Vancouver. Kevin Johnson scored 26 points, Wesley Person made six 3-pointers, Wayman Tisdale added 20 points, and Charles Barkley had 13 points and 15 rebounds in 28 minutes.

Devils, Sharper Now, Lead Lightning by 2 Points

The Associated Press

The New Jersey Devils are in a lot better shape than they were a few days ago.

The defending Stanley Cup champions, who had fallen behind in the race

NHL ROUNDUP

for the final playoff position in the National Hockey League's Eastern Conference, came to life over the Easter weekend with two big victories — including a 4-2 decision Sunday over the New York Rangers.

"We were talking before the game that this game could be the one that puts us in the playoffs," the Devils' coach, Jacques Lemaire, said.

The Devils lead the Tampa Bay Lightning by two points for the eighth and final playoff spot. The Devils have three games to go and the Lightning four.

The Devils, who beat Hartford, 6-3, on Saturday, are trying not to repeat the performance of the 1969-70 Montreal Canadiens, who failed to make the playoffs after winning the Stanley Cup.

Dave Andreychuk scored a goal and set up two others in the first period to key the Devils' victory over the visiting Rangers.

Red Wings 4, Blackhawks 1 Dino Ciccarelli, Igor Larionov and Nicklas Lidstrom scored power-play goals for the Red Wings, who won for the 59th time. The league record is 60 victories, set by the Canadiens in 1976-77, when the season was two games shorter, so Detroit must beat Winnipeg on Wednesday to reach 60 victories as quickly.

Kris Draper also scored as the Red Wings snapped out of an 0-1-2 slump, their longest losing streak this season.

Avalanche 4, Stars 1 In Dallas, goaltender Patrick Roy won his 310th game as Colorado reached the 100-point mark and moved within four points of the franchise record.

Joe Sakic scored his 49th and 50th goals as the runaway Pacific Division leaders won for the fourth time in six games. The franchise record of 104 points was set in the 1992-93 season when the team played in Quebec.

Mighty Ducks 5, Sharks 3 In San Jose, Paul Kariya scored a goal and added three assists, all in the second period, as Anaheim defeated San Jose to keep its playoff hopes alive. The Mighty Ducks remained in ninth place in the Western Conference, three points behind Winnipeg and Calgary with four games to play.

Bruins 4, Flyers 2 In Philadelphia, Adam Oates's goal early in the third period snapped a tie and lifted Boston over Philadelphia in a preview of what could be a first-round Eastern Conference playoff matchup.

Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

If you would like to receive further information on the advertisers who appeared during **EDUCATION WEEK** on March 18th to 23rd, please complete this coupon & send it to:

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION,
Advertising Department,
181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

Executive Education

Benelux — Tick box
1. Nijenrode University ☐
2. NIMBAS ☐
3. Rotterdam School of Management ☐

France
4. American University of Paris ☐
5. CERAM ☐
6. Groupe ESC Marseille-Provence ☐
7. HEC - ISA ☐
8. THESEUS ☐

Germany
9. ECORA ☐

International
10. MBA University ☐

Scandinavia
11. Cimi ☐
12. Copenhagen Business School ☐
13. Helsinki School of Economics ☐
14. International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics ☐
15. Norges Handelshoyskole ☐
16. Norvegian School of Management ☐

Switzerland
17. Center for Management Studies ☐

USA
18. Carnegie Bosch Institute ☐
19. De Paul University ☐
20. George Washington University ☐
21. Penn State ☐
22. Ross University ☐
23. Touro Law Center ☐
24. UCLA ☐
25. University of Arizona ☐
26. University of California/Irvine ☐
27. University of California/ Los Angeles ☐
28. University of California/Riverside ☐
29. University of Denver ☐

Colleges & Universities

Benelux
30. UCL ☐
31. United Business Institutes ☐
32. Vesalius College ☐

France
33. IFAM ☐
34. University of Southern Europe ☐

Germany
35. University of Maryland ☐

International
36. Aalborg University ☐
37. American Business School ☐
38. European University ☐

Scandinavian
39. IGP ☐
40. Niels Brock ☐
41. Summer University of Southern Stockholm ☐
42. Swedish University of Agricultural Science ☐
43. University of Oslo ☐
44. University of Vaasa ☐

USA
45. Touro Law Center ☐

Language Schools

France
46. Corcelle ☐
47. La Cardère ☐
48. La Sorbonne ☐

Germany
49. Allgemeine Büro & Sprachendienste ☐
50. H.I.W. Potsdam ☐
51. Sprachen Institute V. Rothkirch ☐

International
52. CERAN ☐

Switzerland
53. Brillantmont ☐
54. Ecole Lemania ☐
55. Institut Villa Pierrefeu ☐

Day & Boarding Schools

Austria
56. American International School Salzburg ☐

Benelux
57. ISSE ☐
58. The Intl School of Amsterdam ☐
59. Wolfart van Bosselen School ☐

Germany
60. Birklehof ☐
61. Frankfurt Intl School ☐
62. Herman Lietz-Schulen ☐
63. International School Frankfurt ☐
64. Munich Intl School ☐
65. Schule Schloss Salem ☐

Scandinavia
66. Copenhagen Intl School ☐
67. Intl School in Nacka ☐

Switzerland
68. Brillantmont ☐
69. Ecole Nouvelle de la Suisse Romande ☐
70. Institut Montana Zugerberg ☐
71. Institut Monte Rosa ☐
72. Institut Villa Pierrefeu ☐
73. Leysin American School ☐

Hotel & Management Schools

Austria
74. HTM ☐

Switzerland
75. Ecole Hotelière de Lausanne ☐
76. HOSTA ☐
77. HotelConsult SHCC ☐
78. IHTTI ☐

Art & Design Schools

Germany
79. Blocherer Schule ☐

USA
80. Carnegie Bosch Institute ☐

Summer Study

Austria
81. Intl Summer School Grunnden ☐

Switzerland
82. Brillantmont ☐
83. Ecole Lemania ☐
84. Institut Monte Rosa ☐
85. Intl Summer Camp Montana ☐

Scandinavia
86. Summer University of Southern Stockholm ☐

Education Counseling

Switzerland
87. Ass. Vaudoise des Ecoles Privées ☐

Name: _____
Home Address: _____
_____
Job Title: _____
e-mail: _____

AGE:
☐ Under 25
☐ 25 - 34
☐ 35 - 44
☐ 55 - 64 ☐ 65 or over

SEX:
☐ Male ☐ Female

I am requesting information for:
☐ Myself ☐ A friend
☐ A family member ☐ An employee

9-4-96

SPORTS

A Winning Goal for Cantona

Reuters

Eric Cantona scored his seventh goal in eight games to give Manchester United, the English Premier League leader, a 1-0 home victory over lowly Coventry.

Third-place Liverpool beat West Ham, 2-0, with goals from Stan Collymore and John Barnes.

Dave Busst, a Coventry defender, suffered a compound fracture of his right leg after colliding with United's Denis Irwin after 80 seconds. Busst lay in agony for 10 minutes while medical attendants tied his legs together and carried him off. Before play restarted, blood from Busst's wounds was washed off the field.

United created most of the chances, but striker Andy Cole had a nightmare game and it was left to Cantona to secure victory with a close-range strike after 47 minutes.

GERMANY Bayern Munich squandered a chance to stretch its lead Sunday at the top of the Bundesliga, losing, 3-1, at Borussia Mönchengladbach for which Joergen Pettersson scored twice.

M. Otero/The Associated Press

Dwight Gooden, starting for the first time since June 1994.

Is It Gooden's Last Chance to Make Good?

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

ARLINGTON, Texas — When Dwight Gooden's once-intimidating and once-magical name was introduced as the starter for the New York Yankees, the small crowd at the Ballpark in Arlington yawned. Barely a sound was heard. There were no derisive chants or encouraging cheers as Gooden was treated like just another pitcher trying to prove he still belongs. Does he?

Almost 22 months after Gooden fired his last fastball for the New York Mets in a major league game,

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the pitcher whose career was frozen because of his substance-abuse violations made his American League debut with the Yankees. He realizes it is probably his last chance to salvage a career gone awry.

Gooden did not salvage much Sunday. He increased the doubts about his presence in New York's rotation by being squashed for prodigious homers by Mickey Tettleton and the mild-hitting Kevin Elster in five arduous innings as the Rangers rumbled to a 7-2 victory in the opener of a doubleheader.

In his first start since June 24, 1994, Gooden struggled with his control. He threw dozens of balls and constantly placed himself in the unenviable position of having to pinpoint perfect strikes.

Gooden gave up five runs and five hits, walked four, hit one and whiffed seven. He threw first-pitch balls to 16 of 26 Rangers in delivering 108 pitches, including 61 strikes.

While Gooden threw some quality curveballs and tip-toed through some sticky spots, it was not a memorable return engagement.

"I'm not pleased with the results," Gooden said. "I'm pleased with the way some things went. I'm getting close. Five runs, you can't change that. I had two mistake pitches and I got hurt with that."

Since Gooden had not pitched in nearly two years and since his start was twice postponed by rain, he admitted to being "jittery."

"I expect him to be better the next time," said Joe Torre, the Yankees manager. "Hopefully."

In other games, Sunday, The Associated Press reported:

Rangers 4, Yankees 1 Texas swept the doubleheader. At 6-0, the Rangers matched their best start in history and remained the only unbeaten team in the majors.

In the second game, Warren Newson homered and had an RBI single off reliever Steve Howe (0-1) in a three-run eighth.

Athletics 7, Tigers 6 Geronimo Berroa hit a two-run homer in the ninth and Oakland made its first triple play in 13 years to finish its stay in Las Vegas with a 2-4 record.

Chad Curtis's homer in the ninth off Jim Corsi (1-0) gave Detroit a 6-5 lead, but Berroa homered off Brian Williams (0-1) — the 23d home run in the six games at Cashman Field.

Angels 6, White Sox 5 Don Slaught and Tim Wallach hit two of California's four homers at Anaheim Stadium. Chuck Finley (1-1) allowed four runs and six hits in 6⅔ innings.

Mariners 3, Brewers 1 Sterling Hitchcock (2-0) allowed two hits in eight innings and Seattle scored twice on three wild pitches in the eighth at the Kingdome.

Padres 17, Astros 2 San Diego matched the franchise record for runs and posted its most lopsided victory ever even while resting some regulars. Tony Gwynn was pulled early in favor of a pinch-hitter — his brother, Chris, who struck out. San Diego sent Houston to its worst loss in seven years. Brian Johnson homered and drove in five runs. Houston made five errors that set up eight unearned runs.

Cubs 5, Dodgers 4 The temperature was still not much above freezing at Wrigley Field as Los Angeles lost for the third time in four days. Errors by the shortstop Greg Gagne and third baseman Mike Blowers led to two runs that let Chicago tie it at 4 in the seventh inning, and Mark Grace singled home the winner with two out in the ninth.

In games reported in some editions Monday:

Red Sox 3, Royals 1 Visiting Boston avoided its first 0-6 start in 69 years, becoming the last major league team to win a game. Jose Canseco homered for the second time in three games and Jamie Moyer (1-0) allowed one run and four hits in 7 innings.

Indians 8, Blue Jays 3 Albert Belle hit two of Cleveland's four home runs at Jacobs Field. Manny Ramirez had three hits, including a home run and a triple, and Carlos Baerga also homered for Cleveland, which won its second straight following an 0-3 start.

Orioles 4, Twins 2 Mike Mussina (2-0) allowed seven hits in eight innings and struck out eight and Bobby Bonilla homered as visiting Baltimore improved to 5-1 and continued to look nearly invincible.

Braves 13, Cardinals 3 Chipper Jones told Atlanta's manager, Bobby Cox that he was feeling a bit rusty in his second game after knee surgery, then went four-for-four and drove in four runs with a two-run homer and a two-run triple. The Braves ended a three-game losing streak and stopped St. Louis from sweeping a three-game series in Atlanta for the first time in eight years.

Expos 9, Rockies 1 Jeff Fassero pitched the first complete game in the majors this season, holding Colorado to three hits at Olympic Stadium. Fassero was perfect through five innings and finished with no walks. Colorado, meanwhile, remained the only team in the majors without an error.

Giants 14, Marlins 7 Mark Carreon, who had been batting .154, broke loose for two home runs, two doubles and six RBIs for San Francisco. Andre Dawson, the National League's oldest player at 41, also had a big day, getting four hits and driving in three runs for host Florida.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	5	1	.833	—
Toronto	3	2	.600	1½
Detroit	3	4	.429	2½
New York	2	3	.400	2½
Boston	1	5	.167	4
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Minnesota	3	3	.500	—
Cleveland	2	3	.400	½
Milwaukee	2	3	.400	½
Chicago	2	4	.333	1
Kansas City	2	4	.333	1
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	6	0	1.000	—
Seattle	4	2	.667	2
California	3	2	.600	2½
Oakland	2	4	.333	4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	4	2	.667	—
Atlanta	3	3	.500	1
New York	2	3	.400	1½
Philadelphia	2	3	.400	1½
Florida	2	4	.333	2
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800	—
Chicago	4	2	.667	½
Cincinnati	3	2	.600	1
St. Louis	3	3	.500	1½
Houston	2	4	.333	2½
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	4	1	.800	—
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1½
Colorado	2	4	.333	2½
Los Angeles	2	5	.286	3

SUNDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 020 000 100—3 8 1
Cleveland 001 112 21x—8 10 0

Quantrill, Bohanon (7), Timlin (8) and O'Brien; DeMartinez, Tavarez (8), Mesa (9) and S. Alomar. W—DeMartinez, 1-1. L—Quantrill, 0-1. HRs—Cleveland, Baerga (1), Belle 2 (2), M. Ramirez (1).

Baltimore 000 100 111—4 7 1
Minnesota 000 000 110—2 7 0

Mussina, R. Myers (9) and Hoiles, Zaun (9); Robertson, Guardado (7), Stevens (8) and G. Myers. W—Mussina, 2-0. L—Robertson, 0-2. Sv—R. Myers (4). HRs—Baltimore, Bonilla (1). Minnesota, Molitor (1).

Boston 021 000 000—3 9 0
Kansas City 000 000 010—1 5 1

Moyer, Stanton (8), Slocumb (9) and Stanley; Gubicza, Magnante (7) and Fasano. W—Moyer, 1-0. L—Gubicza, 0-2. Sv—Slocumb (1). HRs—Boston, Canseco (2). Kansas City, D. Howard (1).

New York 000 101 000—2 8 2
Texas 110 030 11x—7 8 1
(First Game)

Gooden, Hutton (6) and Leyritz; K.Hill, Cook (6), Heredia (7), Vosberg (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—K. Hill, 2-0. L—Gooden, 0-1. HRs—Texas, Tettleton (1), Elster (1).

New York 010 000 000—1 6 0
Texas 010 000 03x—4 8 0

Cone, Howe (8), J. Nelson (8) and Girardi; Pavlik, Vosberg (9) and Valle, Rodriguez (8). W—Pavlik, 2-0. L—Howe, 0-1. Sv—Vosberg (2). HRs—New York, Be.Williams (2). Texas, Newson (1).

Milwaukee 000 000 001—1 3 1
Seattle 100 000 02x—3 7 0

Bones, Wickander (7), Fetters (8) and Matheny; Hitchcock, Charlton (9), M. Jackson (9) and D. Wilson. W—Hitchcock, 2-0. L—Bones, 0-1. Sv—M. Jackson (1).

Chicago 000 030 200—5 9 0
California 102 201 00x—6 10 0

Alvarez, Keyser (6), L. Thomas (8), Simas (8) and Kreuter; Finley, James (7), Holzemer (8), Percival (8) and Slaught, Fabregas (9). W—Finley, 1-1. L—Alvarez, 0-2. Sv—Percival (1). HRs—Chicago, F.Thomas (3), Baines (1). California, Hudler (1), Salmon (3), Wallach (1), Slaught (1).

Detroit 000 221 001—6 11 1
Oakland 010 300 012—7 11 0

Sodowsky, R. Veres (8), M. Myers (8), Br.Williams (9) and Flaherty; Prieto, Wengert (4), Briscoe (7), Corsi (9) and Steinbach. W—Corsi, 1-0. L—Br.Williams, 0-1. HRs—Detroit, Curtis (2), Higginson (3). Oakland, Berroa (2), Plantier (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Colorado 000 000 100—1 3 0
Montreal 200 204 10x—9 9 0

Painter, Bailey (6), M. Munoz (7) and Brito; Fassero and Webster. W—Fassero, 1-1. L—Painter, 0-1. HR—Montreal, Obando (1).

St. Louis 011 100 000—3 6 3
Atlanta 254 200 00x—13 10 1

Busby, Fossas (5), Bailey (7) and Sheaffer, Borders (6); Schmidt, Bielecki (6), Borbon (8), Wohlers (9) and Perez. W—Schmidt, 1-0. L—Busby, 0-1. HRs—Atlanta, Grissom (2), Cp.Jones (1), Klesko (3), Perez (1).

San Francisco 401 050 031—14 14 0
Florida 011 030 002—7 15 3

Gardner, Bourgeois (5), Creek (8), Juden (9) and Decker; Burkett, Weathers (5), Powell (7), Y. Perez (8), A. Pena (9) and C.Johnson. W—Bourgeois, 1-0. L—Burkett, 0-1. HRs—S.F., Carreon 2 (2), Phillips (2).

Los Angeles 100 200 100—4 8 4
Chicago 000 020 201—5 8 0

Valdes, Guthrie (8), Osuna (8), Astacio (9), Eischen (9) and Piazza; F.Castillo, Wendell (6), Casian (7), T. Adams (7), M. Perez (8), B. Patterson (9), D. Jones (9) and Servais. W—D. Jones, 1-0. L—Osuna, 0-1. HR—Los Angeles, Mondesi (1).

San Diego 010 351 304—17 17 1
Houston 000 010 001—2 4 5

Bergman, Florie (9) and B. Johnson; Swindell, Brocail (5), Small (7) and Eusebio. W—Bergman, 1-0. L—Swindell, 0-1. HRs—San Diego, Newfield (1), Shipley (1), B. Johnson (1).

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Orlando	55	20	.733	—
New York	44	30	.595	10½
Miami	37	37	.500	17½
Washington	35	39	.473	19½
Boston	30	45	.400	25
New Jersey	29	45	.392	25½
Philadelphia	15	60	.200	40
CENTRAL DIVISION				
z-Chicago	66	8	.892	—
x-Indiana	46	29	.613	20½
Cleveland	43	32	.573	23½
Atlanta	42	33	.560	24½
Detroit	41	33	.554	25
Charlotte	38	37	.507	28½
Milwaukee	23	51	.311	43
Toronto	19	55	.257	47

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	54	21	.720	—
x-Utah	51	24	.680	3
x-Houston	43	32	.573	11
Denver	32	43	.427	22
Minnesota	25	50	.333	29
Dallas	23	51	.311	30½
Vancouver	12	62	.162	41½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
y-Seattle	59	16	.787	—
x-L.A. Lakers	47	27	.635	11½
Portland	39	35	.527	19½
Phoenix	39	36	.520	20
Sacramento	34	40	.459	24½
Golden State	33	42	.440	26
L.A. Clippers	27	48	.360	32

x-clinched playoff spot
y-clinched division
z-won conference title

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 19 28 19 31— 97
Boston 23 21 26 28— 98

D: Hill 6-20 4-7 16; Houston 10-21 3-3 26. B: Ellison 6-10 6-7 18; Day 4-12 2-4 16. Rebounds— Detroit 53 (Hill 10), Boston 57 (Ellison, Lister 12). Assists— Detroit 18 (Hill 10), Boston 20 (Wesley, Brown, Barros 4).

San Antonio 26 29 23 19— 97
L.A. Lakers 23 34 29 21—107

S.A.: Elliott 6-11 5-5 17; Robinson 15-26 10-13 40. L.A.: M.Johnson 4-11 5-6 15; Divac 9-17 1-1 19. Rebounds— San Antonio 39 (Robinson 11), Los Angeles 53 (Divac 11). Assists— San Antonio 23 (A.Johnson 13), Los Angeles 27 (M.Johnson 7).

Phoenix 33 28 27 24—112
Vancouver 24 22 22 24— 92

P: Person 7-12 2-2 22; Johnson 8-16 9-9 26; Tisdale 8-12 4-4 20. V: King 5-9 2-3 13; Reeves 6-13 1-2 13. Rebounds— Phoenix 46 (Barkley 15), Vancouver 51 (Avent 10). Assists— Phoenix 24 (Johnson 7), Vancouver 24 (Anthony 9).

Chicago 28 22 25 15— 90
Orlando 21 21 26 18— 86

C: Kukoc 5-12 5-5 20; Jordan 10-30 5-5 27. O: Hardaway 11-23 1-2 25; O'Neal 10-16 1-2 21. Rebounds— Chicago 46 (Pippen, Rodman 13), Orlando 46 (Grant 10). Assists— Chicago 17 (Pippen, Harper 5), Orlando 21 (Hardaway 6).

Houston 21 33 30 21—105
Denver 18 29 32 32—111

H: Bryant 12-19 3-4 27; Drexler 7-17 8-11 23. D: D.Ellis 8-14 3-6 21; Stith 9-17 1-1 20. Rebounds— Houston 47 (Bryant 8), Denver 62 (L.Ellis 11). Assists— Houston 17 (Horry 5), Denver 24 (Rose 9).

Utah 19 29 25 34—107
Sacramento 19 25 29 19— 92

U: Malone 15-26 5-7 35; Hornacek 5-9 7-7 17. S: Grant 6-11 5-6 17; Richmond 7-15 8-10 27. Rebounds— Utah 50 (Keefe 9), Sacramento 51 (Grant 9). Assists— Utah 25 (Stockton 8), Sacramento 22 (Hurley 7).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	42	24	13	97	271	204
x-N.Y. Rangers	41	23	14	96	265	220
Florida	39	30	9	87	246	223
Washington	38	30	11	87	226	197
New Jersey	36	31	12	84	209	190
Tampa Bay	35	31	12	82	228	239
N.Y. Islanders	21	49	8	50	214	303
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
y-Pittsburgh	48	26	4	100	346	264
Montreal	40	31	9	89	258	240
Boston	38	30	11	87	273	260
Hartford	32	37	9	73	227	248
Buffalo	30	42	7	67	235	257
Ottawa	17	57	5	39	181	279

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-Detroit	59	13	7	125	310	175
x-Chicago	39	27	13	91	263	211
Toronto	33	35	12	78	239	244
St. Louis	32	33	14	78	213	241
Winnipeg	35	38	5	75	264	276
Dallas	24	40	14	62	215	265
PACIFIC DIVISION						
y-Colorado	45	24	10	100	312	230
Vancouver	31	34	15	77	273	276
Calgary	32	35	11	75	229	229
Anaheim	32	38	8	72	219	235
Edmonton	30	41	8	68	232	291
Los Angeles	22	39	18	62	242	291
San Jose	20	53	7	47	250	345

y-clinched division title
x-clinched playoff spot

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 2 1 1—4
Chicago 0 0 1—1

First Period: D-Ciccarelli 21 (Lidstrom) (pp). 2, D-Larionov 21 (Coffey, Fedorov) (pp). Second Period: D-Draper 6 (Coffey, Errey). Third Period: D-Lidstrom 17 (Primeau, Yzerman) (pp). 5, C-Amonte, 29 (Nicholls, Murphy). Shots on goal: D- 8-10-6—24. C- 6-5-3—14. Missed Penalty Shot—Cummins, Chi, third. Goalies: D-Vernon. C-Belfour.

Boston 1 1 2—4
Philadelphia 1 1 0—2

First period: 1, B-Tocchet 28 (Oates, Donato) (pp). 2, P-Falloon 25 (Brind'Amour, Druce) (pp). Second period: 3, B-Reid 23 (McLaren) (sh). 4, P-Hawerchuk 17 (Desjardins, Huffman) (pp). Third Period: B-Oates 25 (McEachern, Tocchet) :42. 6, B-McLaren 4, (en). Shots on goal: B- 8-7-10—25. P- 10-9-2—21. Goalies: B-Ranford. P-Hextall.

Colorado 2 1 1—4
Dallas 0 1 0—1

First Period: Colorado, Sakic 49 (Young, Simon) (pp). 2, Colorado, Rychel 6 (Murray)). Second Period: D-Fedyk 20 (Nieuwendyk, Sydor) (pp). 4, Colorado, Young 21 (Simon, Murray). Third Period: Colorado, Sakic 50 (Keane, Wolanin) (sh-en). Shots on goal: Colorado 8-10-13—31. D- 5-9-8—22. Goalies: Colorado, Roy. D-Wakaluk.

Anaheim 0 4 1—5
San Jose 0 1 2—3

First Period—None. Second Period: A-Oksiuta 20 (Kariya, Olausson) (pp). 2, A-Selanne 38 (Kariya). 3, S.J.-Whitney 15 (Nolan, Friesen) (pp). 4, A-Kariya 46. 5, A-Van Impe 1 (Kariya). Third Period: A-Karpa 9 (Sacco, Rucchin). 7, San Jose, Whitney 16 (Friesen) (sh). 8, S.J.-Dahlen 16 (Whitney). Shots on goal: A- 12-11-7—30. S.J.- 10-7-10—27. Goalies: A-Hebert. S.J.-Irbe.

N.Y. Rangers 0 2 0—2
New Jersey 3 0 1—4

First Period: N.J.-Andreychuk 27 (Stevens). 2, N.J.-Guerin 22 (Andreychuk). 3, N.J.-MacLean 20 (Housley, Andreychuk). Second Period: New York, Lidster 5 (Kovalev) :16. 5, New York, Lacroix 2 (B.Richter, Gernander). Third Period: N.J.-Smith 2 (McKay, Holik). Shots on goal: New York 6-11-8—25. N.J.- 10-8-17—35. Goalies: New York, M.Richter. N.J.-Brodeur.

SOCCER

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Borussia Moenchen. 3, Bayern Munich 1

STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 53 points, Borussia Dortmund 52, Borussia Moenchengladbach 44, VfB Stuttgart 38, Schalke 38, Hamburg 34, Freiburg 34, 1860 Munich 33, Karlsruhe 33, St. Pauli 32, Bayer Leverkusen 31, Hansa Rostock 31, Werder Bremen 31, Cologne 27, Fortuna Duesseldorf 27, Eintracht Frankfurt 26, Kaiserslautern 25, Uerdingen 17.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Betis 2, Racing Santander 2
Merida 2, Celta Vigo 0

STANDINGS: Atletico Madrid 73, Barcelona 70, Valencia 67, Espanyol 60, Real Betis 58, Tenerife 58, Real Madrid 54, Compostela 54, Deportivo Coruna 51, Real Sociedad 50, Celta Vigo 42, Racing Santander 42, Oviedo 41, Sporting Gijon 40, Zaragoza 40, Athletic Bilbao 39, Rayo Vallecano 38, Sevilla 37, Valladolid 36, Merida 33, Albacete 33, Salamanca 27.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aston Villa 3, Southampton 0
Bolton 2, Chelsea 1
Leeds 1, Nottingham Forest 3
Liverpool 2, West Ham 0
Manchester United 1, Coventry 0
Queens Park Rangers 3, Everton 1
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Arsenal 0
Tottenham 1, Middlesbrough 1
Wimbledon 3, Manchester City 0

STANDINGS: Manchester United 73, Newcastle 67, Liverpool 65, Aston Villa 62, Arsenal 57, Tottenham 55, Everton 54, Nottingham Forest 53, Blackburn 48, West Ham 46, Chelsea 45, Middlesbrough 43, Leeds 42, Sheffield Wednesday 38, Wimbledon 37, Southampton 31, Manchester City 31, Queens Park Rangers 30, Coventry 30, Bolton 29.

LIBERTADORES CUP

FIRST ROUND, GROUP TWO

Universitario 1, Sporting Cristal 2
Penarol 1, Defensor Sporting 1

RECOPA CUP

FINAL

Gremio 4, Independiente 1

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

FIRST ROUND

CARIBBEAN ZONE

Grenada 6, Guyana 0
(Grenada advanced on 8-1 aggregate).

TENNIS

EURO-AFRICA ZONE GROUP ONE

SECOND ROUND

Croatia 5, Ukraine 0

SINGLES

Sasa Hirszon, Croatia, def. Dimitri Poliakov 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

DOUBLES

Goran Ivanisevic and Hirszon def. Andrei Rybalko and Poliakov 7-6 (7-2), 6-3, 6-2.

REVERSE SINGLES

Igor Saric, Croatia, def. Victor Trotsko 6-3, 6-4; Goran Oresic, Croatia, def. Sergei Yaroshenko, Ukraine, 6-1, 7-6 (12-10).

Romania 3, Finland 2
Spain 4, Israel 1

DOUBLES

Noam Behr and Eyal Ehrlich, Israel, def. Alex Corretja and Emilio Sanchez 7-5, 4-6, 4-6, 7-6 (7-1), 6-3.

REVERSE SINGLES

Alberto Costa def. Behr 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Carlos Costa def. Erlich 7-6 (7-1), 6-1.

GROUP TWO

SECOND ROUND

Morocco 4, Zimbabwe 1

DOUBLES

Hicham Arazi and Karim Alami, Morocco, def. Wayne Black and Byron Black 6-1, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-7 (4-7), 6-3.

REVERSE SINGLES

Alami def. Malcolm Birch 6-3, 6-0, 6-1; Arazi def. Black 6-3, 7-6 (7-5).

AMERICAN ZONE GROUP ONE

SECOND ROUND

Argentina 4, Bahamas 1
Brazil 4, Venezuela 1
Canada 3, Chile 2

SINGLES

Marcelo Rios, Chile, def. Daniel Nestor, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6), 6-7 (5-7), 3-6, 14-12; Sebastien Lareau, Can., def. Oscar Bustos 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

DOUBLES

Grant Connell and Sebastien Lareau, Canada, def. Marcelo Rios and Oscar Bustos 6-3, 5-4, 7-5.

GROUP TWO

SECOND ROUND

Colombia 3, Uruguay 2
Paraguay 5, Barbados 0

ASIA-OCEANIA ZONE GROUP ONE

SECOND ROUND

Australia 5, Japan 0

DOUBLES

Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, Australia, def. Satoshi Iwabuchi and Takao Suzuki 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Philippines 3, Taiwan 2
China 5, Indonesia 0
New Zealand 3, South Korea 2

GROUP TWO

SECOND ROUND

Uzbekistan 5, Pakistan 0
Saudi Arabia 3, Bahrain 2
Thailand 5, Hong Kong 0

FAMILY CIRCLE MAGAZINE CUP

IN HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C.

SEMIFINALS

Barbara Paulus, Austria, def. Conchita Martinez (1), Spain, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4; Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (2), Spain, def. Jana Novotna (6), Czech Republic, 6-2, 6-2.

FINAL

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (2), Spain, def. Barbara Paulus, Austria, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

GOLF

BellSouth Classic

Leading final scores Sunday of the $1.3 million BellSouth Classic on the 7,018-yard, par-72 Atlanta Country Club course in Marietta, Ga. (x-won on first hole of sudden-death playoff):

x-Paul Stankowski	68-71-70-71—280
Brandel Chamblee	72-70-71-67—280
Nick Price	68-70-73-71—282
David Duval	68-70-68-76—282
Fred Couples	71-73-66-73—283
Tommy Tolles	69-70-69-75—283
Frank Lickliter	69-72-76-67—284
Corey Pavin	66-73-76-69—284
Neal Lancaster	67-70-75-72—284
Jerry Kelly	73-71-69-72—285

Munsingwear Cup

Leading final scores Sunday of the $834,600 Descente Classic Munsingwear Cup on 6,831-yard, par-71 Edosaki Golf Club course in Inashiki, Japan (players are Japanese unless otherwise specified):

Masanobu Kimura	69-66-69-69—273
Hideyuki Sato	67-66-71-71—275
Katsuyoshi Tomori	68-69-71-68—276
P. McWhinney, Aus.	67-72-71-67—277
R. Mackay, Australia	66-69-72-70—277
Keiichiro Fukabori	69-65-72-71—277
Hirofumi Miyase	68-70-71-69—278
C. Tze-chung, Taiwan	65-74-69-70—278
Yoshinori Mizumaki	74-67-71-67—279
Shinji Ikeuchi	70-70-71-69—280

RUGBY

SUPER 12 RUGBY UNION

Canterbury 7, Australian Capital Territory 29

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON—Activated RHP Stan Belinda from 15-day disabled list. Optioned RHP Jeff Suppan to Pawtucket, IL.

CALIFORNIA—Traded INF Eduardo Perez to Cincinnati for OF Will Pennyfeather and assigned Pennyfeather to Vancouver, PCL. Transferred Steve Ontiveros, pitcher, from 15- to 60-day disabled list. Bought contract of Dennis Springer, pitcher, from Vancouver and put him on 40-man roster.

CHICAGO—Put IF Norberto Martin on 60-day disabled list. Bought contract of IF Jose Munoz from Nashville, AA.

CLEVELAND—Traded OF Marc Marini and C Ryan Martindale to N.Y. Yankees for C Tom Wilson. Assigned Wilson to Buffalo, AA.

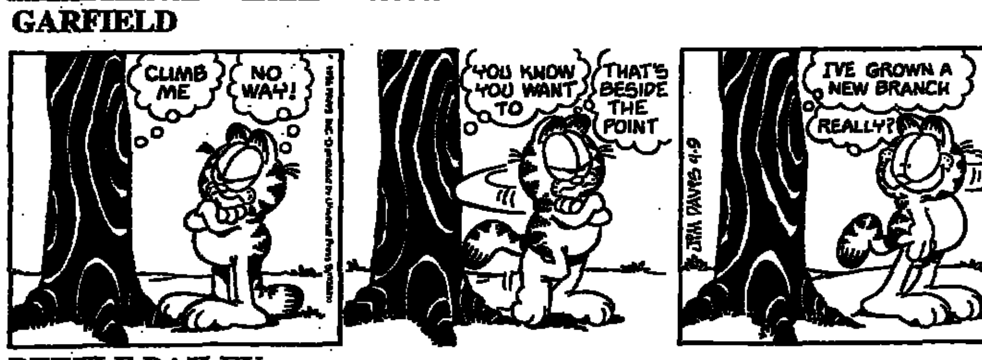
DENNIS THE MENACE

"I JUST FOUND A QUARTER!" "I'M RICHER THAN I'VE EVER BEEN!"

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

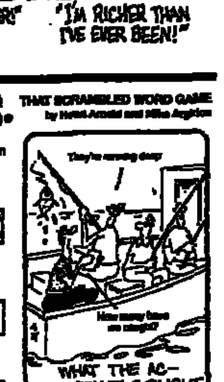
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NULAN

VONEY

SUTTOM

TINBAD



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: SNARL PATCH BLOODY NIPPLE
Answer: What the first warm sun of spring gives the winter weary — "RAYS" OF HOPE

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE

Cartoon teen-agers

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

To our readers in Germany

It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just call our Frankfurt office toll free 0130-848585 or fax :069-175413.

هكذا من الأصل

ART BUCHWALD

Militia Sound Bites

WASHINGTON — The one thing a super patriot can be guaranteed if he decides to defy the U.S. government is unlimited time on national television. TV loves to show the half-baked freedom fighters, particularly if they are dressed in camouflage outfits and tote water canteens and submachine guns. The cameras will follow a mangy militia man to the ends of the Earth to hear him bark sound bites about justice in America.

Buchwald

Beltor Trumble, who has designated himself field marshal in the Michigan Lister Bag Brigade, has been on every show in TV Guide. I found him in his tent where he was making plans to attack Sirloin Hill as a show of support for the Freemen in Montana.

"War is hell," he boomed. "And that's why I love it."

"I didn't realize that it was that good."

"If they want to fight, we'll fight and they will fall at Wounded Knee."

"Who's 'they'?" I asked.

"The FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Coast Guard and the U.S. Marine Corps Band. Move away from the door in case they try to get me while I'm cleaning my AK-47."

□

"You seem well armed," I remarked.

"I'm a lifetime member of the National Rifle Association. If it weren't for the NRA we couldn't defend ourselves against the Canadian Mounties."

"Mounties?"

"The Mounties work for the FBI. My orders are to shoot anything in a red jacket that moves. That's my message to Janet Reno."

"What is your militia in favor of?"

"A new government, a new flag and the elimination of anyone who doesn't want a free man to fly his own F-16."

□

"Are you really going to war?"

"You better believe it. First we'll take Montana, then Michigan, Idaho and South Dakota. We're going to make Bosnia look like Disney World."

"I can see why the stations would put you on TV. Your message is certainly different from the usual protesters'."

"The TV networks are on our side. We tell them where we'll be, and in minutes they helicopter in the camera crews. We've been on television so much that our members have applied to join their union."

"Sounds good to me," I said as I began to leave.

"If you see anyone from 'Nightline,' send him in."

Dispute Casts Doubt On Cambodian Show

Agence France-Presse

PHNOM PENH — A traveling show of ancient Cambodian art scheduled to open next year in Paris may be canceled due to a deadlocked dispute over whether some of the most important pieces should leave Cambodia, according to a local newspaper.

The dispute between senior officials at the Ministry of Culture centers on whether three ancient sculptures should be part of an exhibition set to open in February at the Grand Palais in Paris.

Lynn Johnston: Family Life as a Comic Strip

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

CORBEIL, Ontario — On this bright Saturday morning the mother of one of North America's most beloved families is pouring coffee at her kitchen table. A woman of lovely poise, Lynn Johnston is dressed in denim shirt and jeans and a pair of improbable slippers that look like furry bunny wabbits. There's a calm and quiet in the big log house in the country, bespeaking children very much elsewhere.

The wall between Johnston's domestic life and her professional career is just over there, in a corner of the kitchen. It does not go all the way to the ceiling. Behind a head-high partition is where Johnston concocts and draws her cartoon stories about the Pattersons, the every-family now adored by millions in "For Better or for Worse."

The daily and Sunday comic strip, signed just "Lynn," is at the top of the syndicate charts, with 1,500-plus newspaper clients and consistent ratings in the top three or five favorite cartoons.

The secret of its appeal is no mystery. Johnston's strip, born in 1979, helped to define a new generation of cartoons — Cathy Guisewite's "Cathy" being the best-known other one — that dealt more or less frankly and funnily with the vexations and absurdities of modern domestic life.

"For Better or for Worse" offers, along with a daily smile of recognition, a dollop of wisdom about: pregnancy, job-hunting, parenting, single parenting, sibling rivalry, kiddie madness, adolescent angst, feminist follies, male idiotics, divorce, race, people in wheelchairs, menopause, money problems, the death of a parent — or a family dog. (When the Patterson sheep dog Farley died last year, the mourning was continental.) Some papers carry the strip on the lifestyle pages alongside the syndicated advice dispensers.

"For Better" doesn't mind breaking barriers, notably the one that led the Johnstons finally to unlist their phone number.

That was in 1993, when Johnston chronicled a gay teenager's awkward coming out. Righteous indignation was heard in the land and in her mailbox. A few papers canceled, many more suspended the strip or substituted tamer material Johnston had provided for the squeamish.

Her second husband, Rod Johnston, who sits down at the kitchen table for a few sociable minutes, says people called them at home "quoting from the Bible and threatening her life — an interesting combination for a Christian."

Lynn Johnston says nevertheless she tried to answer every client editor who was concerned and every journalist who had questions. "We're part of a team, and I owed it to them to talk to them." The teapot tempest was weathered.

Unlike many older-fashioned comic strips in which the characters never age, in this one they do, for better and for worse. The strip has also, like the very different Doonesbury, forgone the obligatory "gag" in the last panel. There may or may not be a laugh line. There could also be a dry or sweet or rueful comment.

"You can't just be a laugh a minute," Johnston says with a steady look. "It's not all a comedy. To do comedy you have to live life in all its aspects. The things that destroy are the things you laugh at."

The fact that she's Canadian will surprise many Americans, but that's not because Johnston has made any secret of it. In the strip she writes words Canadian-style — cheque for check, for example, or "in hospital" rather than "in the hospital."

From time to time someone from her cartoon syndicate calls to suggest she Americanize her spelling and usage in deference to the overwhelming majority of her clients and readers. Johnston believes this is a point of principle. She tells the syndicate people she doesn't mind if someone re-inks the offending words, but she won't do them the favor. Or favour. Some papers actually do this.

Andrew Stawicki/Toronto Star
"For Better or for Worse" has a huge following.

There's talk of bringing "For Better" to television. Johnston is game but plucky about the terms. She wants to keep the Canadian content. "The writers would have to be Canadian," she says. "It's about a Canadian family."

The Hollywood people, she reports, tell her they can "simulate a Canadian city and Canadian events in Los Angeles." You can well imagine the sincere looks on their faces as they offer this assurance. Johnston is not even willing to be cynical about it. She's sincere: "It's just not possible."

But she's quick to add this: "All my most important opportunities have been given to me by Americans." When she was first peddling her cartoons to Canadian editors in the late 1970s, "I was not even politely turned away. They wouldn't return my calls."

Born in Ontario in 1947, she moved as an infant across the country to Vancouver, where she was raised. Her kid self was "overweight, freckled and mouse-haired," as she told it in a little memoir that introduced one of her collections of cartoons.

Her father was a jeweler and a watchmaker. Her mother could draw. Her grandfather, to whom she was also close, was a renowned stamp collector and forgery expert. Lynn Ridgway became an art student.

She drifted between Vancouver's hippie scene and the commercial art world and married a television cameraman. She followed him to a job back east in Hamilton, Ontario, where she found work as a medical illustrator, gave birth to a son and promptly split up with the father.

The pregnancy may have been imperfectly timed, but it gave Johnston a new career along with a new baby. Waiting in her obstetrician's office time after time, Johnston in her boredom suggested to her physician, who was a friend, that he decorate his ceilings with cartoons. She gave him batches of her drawings.

One day he told her she had a book. A publisher agreed. "David, We're Pregnant!" — an ironic title from a new mother without a functioning husband-sold more than 100,000 copies. Other collections followed.

Universal Press Syndicate came calling in 1979 with a contract that would make Lynn Johnston their cartoon slave seven days a week for the next 20 years.

When she sees her pen friends Bob ("Calvin and Hobbes") Watterson and Gary ("The Far Side") Larson retire from cartooning at mere middle age, she can't help being brought up short.

"When people around you start to quit, you start to re-evaluate your position," she says. "When your parents die you see life is a conveyor belt and you're going to drop off the end of it."

The terrifying question, Johnston says, is this: "If you quit, who would you be? Your job has you by the throat. You have to re-establish your identity."

POSTCARD

In Egypt, Water Pipe Is Gaining on Cigarettes

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — In another part of the world, perhaps, an up-and-coming young lawyer like Hussein Osman might while away his free time at the gym or downing beers at the corner pub. But this is Egypt, so Osman pursues another form of recreation: sitting at his neighborhood coffee shop and puffing meditatively on a water pipe.

"Unfortunately, I'm very faithful to the *shisha*," said Osman, 29, using the Egyptian term for the glass-and-copper contraption that smoldered near his black wingtips. "I wouldn't want to have it in the office. It would stop me from working."

Commonly filled with a sticky, tar-like blend of tobacco and molasses, the shisha has long been a fixture of Cairo's coffee houses, where patrons trade gossip and jokes over tiny wrought-iron tables and endless glasses of sweet tea.

These days, it is almost hip. To the consternation of health workers and Islamic scholars, shisha smoking among young people and women in Egypt has surged in recent years, especially in urban areas, even as cigarette consumption is leveling off.

"Twenty-five years ago, you wouldn't see a 25-year-old man smoke a shisha," said Akram Fishawi, 38, seventh-generation owner of the Fishawi coffee shop and himself a dedicated shisha smoker. "Only older people would smoke it."

Also known as the narghile or hubble-bubble, for the sound that smoke makes when bubbling through a water-filled chamber, the shisha is no longer confined to coffee shops and private homes, having spread to five-star hotels and Red Sea resorts catering to European tourists. Over the last decade, tobacco producers have introduced fruit-flavored brands aimed at women.

A clay bowl, called a *haggar*, is filled with the tobacco-and-molasses mixture, then covered with glowing charcoal embers. Smokers puff on a flexible leather tube, tending the embers with tiny metal tongs. Coffee shops charge about 30 cents for a bowl of the tobacco, which lasts about 30 minutes.

Shisha still has a long way to go before it eclipses cigarettes in Egypt, with water-pipe smokers accounting for perhaps 11 percent of all Egyptians who smoke, according to the Egyptian Cancer Society.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Another late-season snowstorm will hit New England on Wednesday. New York City, Toronto and Washington, D.C. will be cold through Thursday, then will warm strongly on Friday. Chicago will have rain by Friday. Showers will dampen Seattle and Vancouver.

Europe
Showers will dampen London, Paris and Amsterdam at times later this week. Madrid and Lisbon will be mainly dry and warm. Rome and Berlin will also have dry weather for the most part. Eastern Europe will be chilly and mainly dry.

Asia
Mainly dry but chilly later this week from Beijing and Shanghai through Seoul to Tokyo. A bit of rain may affect Osaka around midweek. Warm and humid in Hong Kong with a few showers. Hot and humid in Singapore with scattered thunderstorms. Very hot and humid in Bangkok.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	21/70	12/53 s	22/71	14/57 pc
Amsterdam	12/53	8/46 pc	13/55	8/46 pc
Antalya	9/48	3/37 sh	13/55	0/32 c
Athens	15/59	9/48 c	15/59	9/48 c
Barcelona	17/62	11/52 pc	18/64	11/52 pc
Belgrade	17/62	6/43 pc	17/62	5/41 pc
Berlin	17/62	7/44 s	17/62	5/41 s
Brussels	13/55	7/44 c	18/61	7/44 pc
Budapest	17/62	5/41 s	16/61	5/41 pc
Copenhagen	14/57	5/41 s	13/55	4/39 pc
Costa Del Sol	19/66	14/57 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Dublin	13/55	6/43 r	15/59	8/43 r
Edinburgh	11/52	7/44 r	12/53	7/44 r
Florence	19/66	9/48 pc	17/62	7/44 r
Frankfurt	17/62	8/43 s	17/62	4/39 s
Geneva	14/57	6/43 pc	15/59	6/43 pc
Helsinki	9/48	2/35 s	9/48	2/35 s
Istanbul	11/52	7/44 r	12/53	4/39 r
Las Palmas	24/75	17/62 s	25/77	18/64 s
Lisbon	19/66	12/53 s	20/68	13/55 pc
London	14/57	8/46 pc	14/57	8/46 c
Madrid	19/64	9/48 pc	22/71	9/48 pc
Milan	19/64	12/53 r	17/62	6/46 sh
Moscow	14/57	2/35 s	18/61	4/39 s
Munich	14/57	7/44 sh	14/57	3/37 r
Nice	17/62	11/52 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Oslo	14/57	4/39 pc	12/53	4/39 r
Mallorca	18/61	11/52 pc	17/62	12/53 pc
Paris	14/57	8/46 c	18/61	8/46 r
Prague	19/64	8/46 pc	17/62	4/39 c
Reykjavik	8/46	6/43 c	7/44	3/37 c
Rome	18/64	9/48 pc	17/62	7/44 pc
St. Petersburg	13/55	2/35 s	13/55	2/35 s
Stockholm	12/53	4/39 s	12/53	3/37 s
Strasbourg	18/61	7/44 pc	18/64	6/43 pc
Tallinn	8/46	2/35 s	9/48	3/37 s
Vienna	17/62	12/53 r	17/62	9/48 r
Vienna	16/61	8/43 pc	14/57	5/41 c
Warsaw	16/61	3/37 s	17/62	4/39 pc
Zurich	15/59	8/46 r	18/61	6/43 r

Oceania

Auckland	23/71	15/59 c	22/71	15/59 pc
Sydney	19/66	14/57 pc	21/70	13/55 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	33/91	26/78 sh	34/93	26/79 pc
Beijing	19/66	8/46 pc	13/55	1/34 pc
Hong Kong	24/75	19/66 c	26/79	21/70 pc
Manila	32/89	25/73 c	33/91	24/75 pc
New Delhi	36/97	18/61 s	37/98	18/64 s
Seoul	14/57	1/34 s	16/61	0/32 s
Shanghai	17/62	11/52 pc	15/59	13/55 r
Singapore	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 r
Taipei	23/73	19/66 r	25/77	20/68 t
Tokyo	16/61	9/48 pc	13/55	4/39 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	29/84	16/61 s	26/79	12/53 pc
Caracas	29/84	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Lima	24/75	18/64 s	24/75	19/66 pc
Mexico City	23/73	9/48 pc	23/73	10/50 pc
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	22/71 c	27/80	22/71 pc
Santiago	23/73	9/48 s	17/62	6/43 pc

North America

Anchorage	3/37	-4/25 pc	8/46	-4/25 pc
Atlanta	19/66	7/44 pc	13/55	5/41 pc
Boston	4/39	1/34 an	8/46	2/35 c
Chicago	4/39	-3/27 pc	8/46	1/34 pc
Denver	22/71	8/43 s	25/77	8/46 pc
Detroit	4/39	-2/29 c	8/46	0/32 pc
Honolulu	28/82	19/66 pc	28/82	21/70 pc
Houston	24/75	11/52 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Los Angeles	26/79	12/53 s	28/79	12/53 pc
Miami	28/82	19/66 pc	27/80	18/64 t
Minneapolis	4/39	-4/25 pc	13/55	3/37 pc
Montreal	1/34	-9/16 sf	2/35	-1/30 sf
Nassau	29/82	23/73 c	28/82	22/71 pc
New York	7/44	3/35 c	8/46	4/39 c
Phoenix	34/93	19/66 s	28/97	19/66 s
San Fran.	19/66	11/52 pc	19/66	9/48 pc
Seattle	17/62	8/46 sh	16/61	6/43 r
Toronto	0/32	-14/7 sf	2/35	-1/30 c
Vancouver	18/61	7/44 r	16/61	7/44 c
Washington	9/48	3/37 pc	12/53	4/39 c

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	32/89	19/66 s	34/93	21/70 s
Beirut	22/71	12/53 s	20/68	14/57 pc
Cairo	24/75	8/46 pc	25/77	12/53 s
Damascus	17/62	5/41 pc	21/70	8/46 s
Jerusalem	18/66	9/48 s	19/66	12/53 s
Luxor	43/109	18/64 s	41/106	19/66 s
Riyadh	33/91	23/73 pc	37/98	22/71 pc

Africa

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	18/64	12/53 s	18/64	12/53 pc
Cape Town	18/64	8/46 c	19/64	13/55 c
Casablanca	22/71	11/52 s	23/73	14/57 s
Harare	19/66	10/50 t	23/73	9/48 pc
Lagos	32/89	26/79 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Nairobi	21/70	12/53 t	23/73	13/55 c
Tunis	15/59	6/48 r	16/61	7/44 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, an-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

PEOPLE

THE master of the Playboy Mansion turns 70 on Tuesday. At an age when most of his contemporaries are thinking about their grandchildren, **Hugh Hefner** is trying not to trip over toys left on the floor by his 4- and 6-year-old sons. He wears his years lightly: "My mother's 100. We have very good genes."

□

The Deadhead-in-chief has gone to his final resting place: a stretch of the Ganges River 250 kilometers upriver from New Delhi. **Jerry Garcia's** widow, **Deborah Garcia**, and his best friend and fellow member of the Grateful Dead, **Bob Weir**, scattered the ashes of the band's founder and guiding spirit into the water after a lunar eclipse. Garcia died last August of a heart attack at age 53 at a northern California drug rehabilitation center. During the ceremony, Weir prayed that Garcia would "travel to the stars," said The Independent in London. The ceremony was held secretly because Mrs. Garcia feared that, if word leaked out, thousands of "Deadheads" — as the band's faithful fans are known — might have flocked to India and spoiled the private occasion. Weir was reluctant to talk about his final farewell to his friend and colleague. Interviewed later in his hotel room in New Delhi, he said: "There's nothing to say — the Grateful Dead is over."

□

Royal Update: **Princess Diana's** mother faces police charges for refusing to take a breath test, according to the Press Association news agency. **Frances Shand Kydd**, 60, could also face a drunk-driving charge following an incident in Oban, Scotland. . . . The **Duchess of York**, seated next to the mother of **Sylvester Stallone** on a airplane, confided that she still had a sexual relationship with her estranged husband, **Prince Andrew**, and said they had no intention of divorcing, according to a London tabloid, The News of the World. The paper also quoted the former **Sarah Ferguson**, 36, as saying "The queen can't stand me." She added, "I still love Andrew, but we have an open marriage. I sleep with who I want and so does he." Meanwhile, it was announced that **Princess Margaret** is going to be a grandmother. Her daughter, **Lady Sarah Chatto**, is expecting a baby in July.

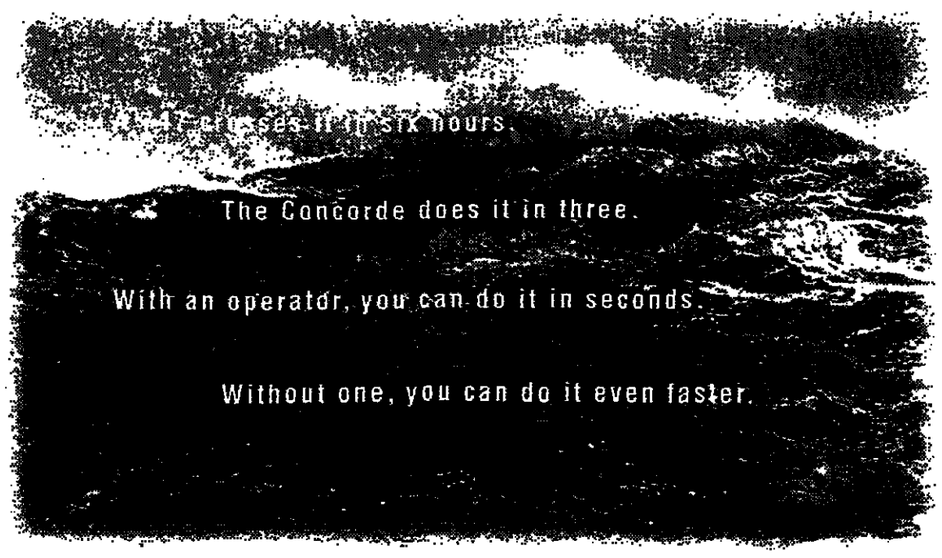
Mark J. Terrill/AP
PALS — Ray Charles, left, gets a congratulatory hug from Quincy Jones, who presented Charles with the NAACP's entertainer of the year award.

□

Sylvester Stallone isn't pulling his weight at the box office. Stallone, who pocketed $20 million for bombs like "Assassins" and "Judge Dredd," was listed as Hollywood's most overpaid actor in an Entertainment Weekly study comparing movie star pay with box-office receipts. It said Stallone should be making only about $8.2 million a picture. On the flip side, **Morgan Freeman** is the most underpaid star, according to the magazine. Freeman, who has turned in riveting performances in hits such as "Seven" and "Unforgiven," is only earning $6 million per movie. He should be commanding at least $11.4 million per movie, the study said. The study found there is only one actor worth the $15 million to $20 million he makes per assignment: **Tom Hanks**, whose star turns raked in big bucks for "Apollo 13," "Forrest Gump" and "Philadelphia."

□

The French actor **Jean-Paul Belmondo**, 63, outraged that his new film is being released only in a few Paris theaters, has come out swinging at the Hollywood movie industry. "I'll say it out loud — this release is a scandal," Belmondo said, ahead of Wednesday's opening of "Désiré," a comedy directed by **Bernard Murat**. "Not only do the Americans not defend our films, but they acquire rights to them only to produce remakes," he added. "It's shameful that we should go down on our knees before them." In contrast to "Désiré," Walt Disney's feature "Toy Story" is being released at 500 French theaters nationwide.



AT&T lets you quickly place calls to the U.S. and to over 210 countries on your own. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from listed below, then follow the voice prompts. Your call will get through fast. Fast, easy calling worldwide. *That's Your True Choice.*™ *AT&T*

EUROPE

Armenia*†	8014111
Austria*††	022-903-011
Belgium*	0-800-100-10
Bosnia†	00-800-0010
Bulgaria◆	00-800-0010
Croatia◆	99-385-0111
Czech Republic*	00-42-800-101
Denmark	8001-0010
Finland*	9800-100-10
France	19-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Gibraltar■	8000
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	000800-01111
Iceland*	800 9001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Lithuania◆	80196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R.*††	99-800-4288
Monaco*	19-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway	800-190-11
Poland*†	00-0-800-111-1111
Portugal†	05017-1-288
Romania*	01-800-4288
Russia*†(Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.*†	00-42-000-101
Spain■	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland*	0-800-550011
Turkey*	00-800-12277
Ukraine†	80100-11
United Kingdom	0800-89-0011 0500-89-0011

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain■	800-001
Cyprus*■	080-90010
Egypt* (Cairo)†	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan■	18 800 000
Kuwait■	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)*†‡	426-801
Qatar■	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia●	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U. Arab Emirates*■	800-121

AFRICA

Gabon*	800-001
Gambia*	00111
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast*	00-111-11
Kenya†	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia◆	00-899
Zimbabwe†	110-899

AMERICAS

Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Bolivia*	0-800-1112
Brazil	000-8010
Canada■	1-800-225-5288
Chile	800-800-311
Colombia	980-11-8010
Costa Rica*■	0-800-0-114-114
Ecuador*	999-119
El Salvador*†††	800-1785
Guatemala†††	190
Mexico◊◊◊■	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua◆	174
Panama■*	109
Peru†■	171
Venezuela*■	800-11-120

AT&T
Your True Choice

AT&T Access Numbers for countries in the Asia/Pacific region are listed daily in the Asian edition of the International Herald Tribune.

Automated calling not yet available from all countries or phones. Dial Local country-to-country calling between more than 80 countries. Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. Country-to-country calls cost a fraction of the cost of a call to the U.S. plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. You can call the U.S. from all the countries listed above. *Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. †Dial "02" first, outside Cairo. ‡Dial "01" first, outside Beirut only. §Limited availability. ††Collect calling only. †††Public phones require local coin or prepaid card. ◊Not available from public phones. ◊◊Await second dial tone. ◊◊◊When calling from public phones, use phones marked "Ladatel". ●Calling available to most European countries. ■Country-to-country calls can only be placed to this country. ©1996 AT&T